

MACHINE-ASSISTED TRANSLATION (MAT):

<p>(19)【発行国】 日本国特許庁 (JP)</p>	<p>(19)[ISSUING COUNTRY] Japan Patent Office (JP)</p>
<p>(12)【公報種別】 公開特許公報 (A)</p>	<p>(12)[GAZETTE CATEGORY] Laid-open Kokai Patent (A)</p>
<p>(11)【公開番号】 特開平11-251252</p>	<p>(11)[KOKAI NUMBER] Unexamined Japanese Patent Heisei 11-251252</p>
<p>(43)【公開日】 平成11年(1999)9月17日</p>	<p>(43)[DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION] September 17, Heisei 11 (1999. 9.17)</p>
<p>(54)【発明の名称】 半導体の製造方法並びにプラズマ マ処理方法およびその装置</p>	<p>(54)[TITLE of the Invention] MANUFACTURING METHOD OF SEMICONDUCTOR, PLASMA-PROCESSING METHOD, AND ITS APPARATUS</p>
<p>(51)【国際特許分類第6版】 H01L 21/205 G01N 21/85 H01L 21/3065 21/31</p>	<p>(51)[IPC Int. Cl. 6] H01L 21/205 G01N 21/85 H01L 21/3065 21/31</p>
<p>【FI】 H01L 21/205 G01N 21/85 Z H01L 21/31 C 21/302 E</p>	<p>【FI】 H01L 21/205 G01N 21/85 Z H01L 21/31 C 21/302 E</p>
<p>【審査請求】 未請求</p>	<p>[REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION] No</p>

JP11-251252-A



【請求項の数】 21	[NUMBER OF CLAIMS] 21
【出願形態】 OL	[FORM of APPLICATION] Electronic
【全頁数】 25	[NUMBER OF PAGES] 25
(21)【出願番号】 特願平10-52088	(21)[APPLICATION NUMBER] Japanese Patent Application Heisei 10-52088
(22)【出願日】 平成10年(1998)3月4日	(22)[DATE OF FILING] March 4, Heisei 10 (1998. 3.4)
(71)【出願人】	(71)[PATENTEE/ASSIGNEE]
【識別番号】 000005108	[ID CODE] 000005108
【氏名又は名称】 株式会社日立製作所	[NAME OR APPELLATION] Hitachi, Ltd.
【住所又は居所】 東京都千代田区神田駿河台四丁目6番地	[ADDRESS or DOMICILE]
(72)【発明者】	(72)[INVENTOR]
【氏名】 中田 俊彦	[NAME OR APPELLATION] Nakada Toshihiko
【住所又は居所】 神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町2 92番地株式会社日立製作所生 産技術研究所内	[ADDRESS or DOMICILE]
(72)【発明者】	(72)[INVENTOR]

【氏名】

二宮 隆典

[NAME OR APPELLATION]

Ninomiya Takanori

【住所又は居所】神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町2
92番地株式会社日立製作所生
産技術研究所内**[ADDRESS or DOMICILE]****(72)【発明者】****(72)[INVENTOR]****【氏名】**

宇都 幸雄

[NAME OR APPELLATION]

Uto Yukio

【住所又は居所】神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町2
92番地株式会社日立製作所生
産技術研究所内**[ADDRESS or DOMICILE]****(72)【発明者】****(72)[INVENTOR]****【氏名】**

中野 博之

[NAME OR APPELLATION]

Nakano Hiroyuki

【住所又は居所】神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町2
92番地株式会社日立製作所生
産技術研究所内**[ADDRESS or DOMICILE]****(74)【代理人】****(74)[AGENT]****【弁理士】****[PATENT ATTORNEY]****【氏名又は名称】**

高橋 明夫 (外1名)

[NAME OR APPELLATION]

Takahashi Akio (one other)

(57)【要約】**(57)[ABSTRACT of the Disclosure]**

(修正有)

(Amendments Included)

【課題】

プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングを可能にしたプラズマ処理方法およびその装置を提供する。

[SUBJECT of the Invention]

The plasma-processing method which could be made to perform real-time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber, and its apparatus are provided.

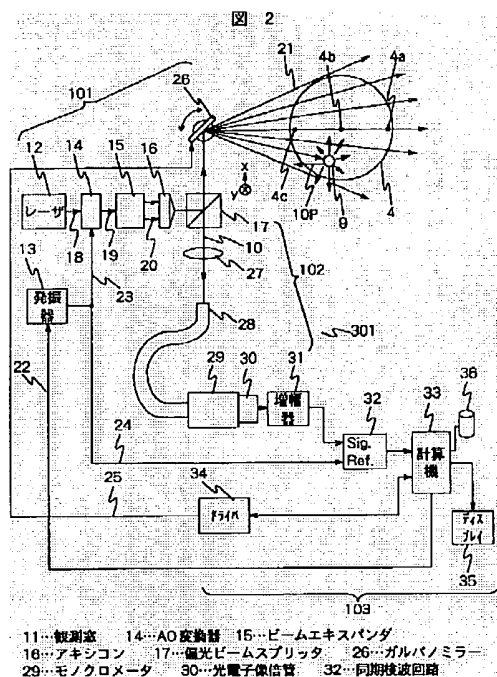
【解決手段】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理方法およびその装置において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系101と、前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系102と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段103とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする。

[PROBLEM to be solved]

In the plasma-processing method which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, and its apparatus, irradiation optical system 101 which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system 102 which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means 103 to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.



【特許請求の範囲】

[CLAIMS]

【請求項1】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して処理して半導体を製造する半導体の製造方法において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周

[CLAIM 1]

In manufacturing method of semiconductor which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber, processes to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, and manufactures semiconductor, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal,

波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項2】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して処理して半導体を製造する半導体の製造方法において、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検

[CLAIM 2]

In manufacturing method of semiconductor which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber, processes to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, and manufactures semiconductor, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by

出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項3】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理方法において、

所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とするプラズマ処理方法。

[CLAIM 3]

A plasma-processing method, in which in the plasma-processing method which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device

equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

【請求項4】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理方法において、
所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とするプラズマ処理方法。

[CLAIM 4]

A plasma-processing method, in which in the plasma-processing method which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

【請求項5】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装

[CLAIM 5]

In plasma-processing apparatus which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this

置において、
所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、
該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、
該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とするプラズマ処理装置。

plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

Plasma-processing apparatus characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項6】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、
該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、
所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、
該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる

[CLAIM 6]

Plasma is generated in processing chamber.
In plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired

散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、
該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とするプラズマ処理装置。

【請求項7】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、
該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、
所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に非回折ビームで照射する照射光学系と、
該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、
該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測

wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

Plasma-processing apparatus characterized by the above-mentioned.

[CLAIM 7]

In plasma-processing apparatus which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency with non-diffracting beam in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma

装置を設けたことを特徴とするプラズマ処理装置。

float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

Plasma-processing apparatus characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項8】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、
所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に非回折ビームで照射する照射光学系と、
該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、
該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とするプラズマ処理装置。

[CLAIM 8]

In plasma-processing apparatus which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple with non-diffracting beam in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

Plasma-processing apparatus characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項9】

前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置

[CLAIM 9]

In irradiation optical system of said plasma float

の照射光学系において、前記非回折ビームがを前記被処理対象物の表面の面方向のみに形成してプラズマバルク・シース界面領域に偏在する浮遊した異物を検出できるように構成したことを特徴とする請求項7または8記載のプラズマ処理装置。

foreign-material measuring device, it comprised so that foreign material which forms said non-diffracting beam only in the direction of surface of surface of said processed object, and is unevenly distributed in plasma bulk * sheath interface region and which floated could be detected.

Plasma-processing apparatus of Claim 7 or 8 characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項10】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、

所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる後方散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する後方散乱光検出光学系と、

該後方散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とするプラズマ処理装置。

[CLAIM 10]

In plasma-processing apparatus which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, backscattering optical-detection optical system which backscattering light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this backscattering optical-detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

Plasma-processing apparatus characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項11】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、
所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、
該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる後方散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する後方散乱光検出光学系と、
該後方散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とするプラズマ処理装置。

【請求項12】

前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の後方散乱光検出光学系において、前記処理室からの正反射光を遮光する遮光光学要素を有することを特徴とする請求項10また

[CLAIM 11]

In plasma-processing apparatus which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber and is processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, backscattering optical-detection optical system which backscattering light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this backscattering optical-detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

Plasma-processing apparatus characterized by the above-mentioned.

[CLAIM 12]

In backscattering optical-detection optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device, it has shading optical component which shades regular-reflection light from said processing chamber.

は11記載のプラズマ処理装置。

Plasma-processing apparatus of Claim 10 or 11 characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項13】

前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、前記光を、前記被処理対象物の表面上を該表面に沿って走査する走査光学系を有することを特徴とする請求項5または6または7または8または9または10または11記載のプラズマ処理装置。

[CLAIM 13]

In irradiation optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device, it has scanning optical system which scans surface top of said processed object for said light along this surface.

Claim 5 or 6 or 7 or 8, 9, or plasma-processing apparatus of 10 or 11 characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項14】

前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、強度変調周波数が、前記プラズマの励起周波数または前記プラズマの発光周波数と直流成分との間であることを特徴とする請求項5または6または7または8または9または10または11記載のプラズマ処理装置。

[CLAIM 14]

In irradiation optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device, intensity modulating frequency is between excitation frequency of said plasma or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and direct flowing component.

Claim 5 or 6 or 7 or 8, 9, or plasma-processing apparatus of 10 or 11 characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項15】

前記処理室において、前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系によって照射される光と前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の散乱光検出光学系で検出する散乱光とを透過する観測窓を設け、該観測窓の内面に反応生成物が堆積しないようにする反応生成物堆積防止手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項5または6または7または8または9または10または11記

[CLAIM 15]

In said processing chamber, observation aperture which permeates light irradiated according to irradiation optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device and scattered light which detects by scattered-light detection optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device is provided, inner face of this observation aperture was equipped with reaction-product deposition prevention means to keep reaction product from depositing.

載のプラズマ処理装置。

Claim 5 or 6 or 7 or 8, 9, or plasma-processing apparatus of 10 or 11 characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項16】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

[CLAIM 16]

Irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency while generating plasma in processing chamber and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項17】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、成膜された半導体基板に対して

[CLAIM 17]

Irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in

前記プラズマによってエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

processing chamber, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing by said plasma to semiconductor substrate formed into a film, and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項18】

成膜用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記成膜用処理室内に照射す

[CLAIM 18]

Irradiation optical system which has desired wavelength and irradiates light which carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from that integral multiple in said processing chamber for film-forming while generating plasma in processing chamber for film-forming and

る照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記成膜用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記成膜用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for film-forming is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation is extracted from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system.

Foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or the vicinity), it has film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for film-forming using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項19】

エッチング用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、成膜された半導体基板に対して前記プラズマによってエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記エッチング用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記エッチ

[CLAIM 19]

Irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber for etching, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing by said plasma to semiconductor substrate formed into a film, and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber for etching, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained

ング用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記エッチング用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

from inside of said processing chamber for etching is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for etching using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項20】

処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマ

[CLAIM 20]

Irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency while generating plasma in processing chamber and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that

によるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程と、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって前記成膜工程で成膜された半導体基板に対してエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程とを有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity), irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing to semiconductor substrate formed into a film by this plasma in said film-forming process, and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【請求項21】

成膜用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記成膜用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記成膜用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記成膜用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程と、エッチング用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって前記成膜工程で成膜された半導体基板に対してエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調

[CLAIM 21]

Irradiation optical system which has desired wavelength and irradiates light which carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from that integral multiple in said processing chamber for film-forming while generating plasma in processing chamber for film-forming and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for film-forming is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for film-forming using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity), irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber for etching, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing to semiconductor substrate formed into a film by this plasma in said

した光を前記エッチング用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記エッチング用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記エッチング用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程とを有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法。

film-forming process, and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from that integral multiple in said processing chamber for etching, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for etching is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for etching using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity). Manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【発明の詳細な説明】**[DETAILED DESCRIPTION of the INVENTION]****【0001】****[0001]****【発明の属する技術分野】**

本発明は、プラズマ処理室内に浮遊したサブミクロンの異物を、プラズマ発光等の外乱の影響を受

[TECHNICAL FIELD of the Invention]

This invention relates to manufacturing method of semiconductor which carried out in-situ (spot) measurement of the submicron foreign material

けることなく、処理中にin-situ (その場)計測して半導体基板等の被処理対象物の歩留まり向上を図った半導体の製造方法並びにプラズマ処理方法およびその装置に関する。

which floated in plasma processing chamber during processing, without being influenced of disturbances, such as plasma luminescence, and aimed at yield improvement of processed objects, such as semiconductor substrate, the plasma-processing method, and its apparatus.

【0002】

【従来の技術】

プラズマ処理室内に浮遊した異物をモニタする従来技術としては、特開昭57-118630号公報(従来技術1)、特開平3-25355号公報(従来技術2)、特開平3-147317号公報(従来技術3)、特開平6-82358号公報(従来技術4)、特開平6-124902号公報(従来技術5)がある。

[0002]

[PRIOR ART]

As a prior art which carries out monitor of the foreign material which floated in plasma processing chamber, there are Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 57-118630 (prior art 1), Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 3-25355 (prior art 2), Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 3-147317 (prior art 3), Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 6-82358 (prior art 4), and Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 6-124902 (prior art 5).

【0003】

上記従来技術1には、反応空間における自己発光光のスペクトルと異なったスペクルを有する平行光を反応空間に照射する手段と、前記平行光の照射を受けて前記反応空間において発生する微粒子からの散乱光を検出する手段を具備した蒸着装置が知られている。また、上記従来技術2には、半導体装置用基板表面に付着した微細粒子及び浮遊した微細粒子を、レーザ光による散乱を用いて測定する微細粒子測定装置に

[0003]

Means to irradiate to reaction space parallel light which has spectrum of self-luminescence light in reaction space, and different spectrum in the above-mentioned prior art 1, vapor deposition apparatus possessing means to detect scattered light from fine particles generated in said reaction space in response to said parallel irradiation of light is known. Moreover, in the above-mentioned prior art 2, in small-particle measuring device which measures small particle adhering to base-plate surface for semiconductor devices, and small particle which floated using scattering by laser

において、波長が同一で相互の位相差がある所定の周波数で変調された2本のレーザ光を発生させるレーザ光位相変調部と、上記2本のレーザ光を上記の測定対象である微細粒子を含む空間において交差させる光学系と、上記2本のレーザ光の交差された領域において測定対象である微細粒子により散乱させた光を受光し、電気信号に変換する光検出部と、この散乱光による電気信号の中で上記レーザ光位相変調部での位相変調信号と周波数が同一または2倍で、かつ上記位相変調信号との位相差が時間的に一定である信号成分を取り出す信号処理部とを備えた微細粒子測定装置が知られている。

beam, laser-beam phase-modulation section which generates two laser beams modulated on fixed frequency with mutual phase difference with the same wavelength, optical system made to cross in space containing small particle which is the above-mentioned measuring object about said 2 laser beam, optical-detection section which light scattered by small particle which is measuring object in region to which said 2 laser beam crossed is received, and is converted into electrical signal, signal-processing section from which it is that phase-modulation signal and frequency in the above-mentioned laser-beam phase-modulation section are the same, or double in electrical signal by this scattered light, and phase difference with the above-mentioned phase-modulation signal takes out fixed signal component in time, small-particle measuring device equipped with these is known.

[0004]

また、上記従来技術3には、コヒーレント光を走査照射して反応容器内で散乱する光をその場で発生させるステップと、上記反応器内で散乱する光を検出するステップを含み、それにより上記散乱光を解析することにより上記反応器内の汚染を測定する技術が記載されている。また、上記従来技術4には、レーザ光を生成するレーザ手段と、検出されるべき粒子を含むプラズマ処理ツールの反応室内の領域を上記レーザ光で走査するスキャナ手段と、上記領域内の粒子によって散乱したレーザ光

[0004]

Moreover, technique which measures contamination in the above-mentioned reactor is described by this analyzing the above-mentioned scattered light including step which generates light which carries out scanning irradiation of the coherent light, and are scattered on the above-mentioned prior art 3 within reaction container on that spot, and step which detects light scattered within the above-mentioned reactor.

Moreover, laser means to generate laser beam to the above-mentioned prior art 4, scanner means to scan region in reaction chamber of plasma-processing tool containing particles which it should detect by the above-mentioned

のビデオ信号を生成するビデオ・カメラ手段と、上記ビデオ信号のイメージを処理し表示する手段とを有する粒子検出器が記載されている。また、上記従来技術5には、プラズマ処理室内のプラズマ生成領域を観測するカメラ装置と、該カメラ装置により得られた画像を処理して目的とする情報を得るデータ処理部と、該データ処理部にて得られた情報に基づいてパーティクルを減少させるように排気手段、プロセスガス導入手段、高周波電圧印加手段およびパーティクルガス導入手段のうち少なくとも一つを制御する制御部とを備えたプラズマ処理装置が記載されている。

laser beam, video * camera means to generate video signal of laser beam scattered by particles in the above-mentioned region, means to process and display image of the above-mentioned video signal

Particle detector which has these is described. Moreover, in the above-mentioned prior art 5, camera apparatus which observes plasma generation region in plasma processing chamber, data-processing section which processes image acquired by this camera apparatus, and acquires target information, control section which controls at least 1 among exhausting means, process gas introduction means, high-frequency-voltage application means, and purge-gas introduction means to decrease particle based on information obtained by this data-processing section, plasma-processing apparatus equipped with these is described.

【0005】

また、半導体や薬品製造プロセス等の高洗浄プロセス管理に用いられる微粒子測定装置に関する従来技術としては、特開昭63-71633号公報(従来技術6)がある。この従来技術6には、試料検体を流す容器の微小域にレーザ光を照射し試料中の粒子からの散乱光を検出する粒子検出装置において、レーザ光を一定周波数で強度変調するための手段およびレーザ光の強度変調周波数と同一周波数の検出器からの信号を測定するための位相検波器

[0005]

Moreover, as a prior art about fine-particle measuring device used for high washing process control, such as semiconductor and chemical manufacture process, there is Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 63-71633 (prior art 6).

The number apparatus of fine_particle_gauges which becomes this prior art 6 from phase detector for measuring signal from means for carrying out intensity modulation of the laser beam by constant frequency and detector of the same frequency as intensity modulating frequency of laser beam in particle detector which irradiates laser beam to micro region of

からなる微粒子計数装置が記載されている。

container which passes sample test substance, and detects scattered light from particles in sample is described.

【0006】

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

プラズマ処理装置では、プラズマ処理によって生成された反応生成物がプラズマ処理室の壁面あるいは電極に堆積し、これが時間経過に伴い、剥離して浮遊異物となる。この浮遊異物はプラズマ処理中に被処理対象物上に付着して不良を引き起こしたり、あるいはプラズマのバルク・シーツ界面でトラップされ、プラズマ処理が終了しプラズマ放電が停止した瞬間に被処理対象物上に落下し、付着異物として特性不良や外観不良を引き起こす。最終的には半導体基板等の被処理対象物の歩留まり低下を引き起こしていた。一方、半導体基板等の被処理対象物に形成する回路パターンの高集積化(例えば、半導体の分野においては、256MbitDRAM、さらには1GbitDRAMへと高集積化が進み回路パターンの最小線幅は0.25~0.18 μ mと微細化の一途をたどっている。)が進み、プラズマ処理する際、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンのオーダーの微小異物をも計測する必要が生じてきている。

[PROBLEM to be solved by the Invention]

With plasma-processing apparatus, reaction product generated by plasma processing deposits to wall surface or electrode of plasma processing chamber, and this accompanies and exfoliates in time passage and constitutes float foreign material.

During plasma processing, this float foreign material attaches to processed object lifter, and causes defect.

Or it traps by bulk * sheath interface of plasma, and the moment plasma processing was completed and plasma discharge stopped, it falls to processed object lifter, poor characteristics and poor appearance are caused as an adhesion foreign material.

Eventually, yield decline of processed objects, such as semiconductor substrate, was caused.

On the other hand, high integration (for example, in field of semiconductor, high integration progresses to 1GbitDRAM from 256MbitDRAM, and 0.25 to 0.18 micrometer and miniaturization of minimum line width of circuit pattern are enhanced) of circuit pattern formed in processed objects, such as semiconductor substrate, progresses, when carrying out plasma processing, micro foreign material of submicron order which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) also needs to be

measured.

【0007】

そこで、プラズマ処理装置において、プラズマ処理中にプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンのオーダの微小異物をも、プラズマ発光等の外乱の影響を受けることなく、計測することが要求される。しかしながら、プラズマ発光は紫外域から近赤外域にわたって連続的な波長スペクトルを有している関係で、上記従来技術1に記載されたスペクトルにより、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの微小異物をプラズマ発光と分離して検出することは困難である。

[0007]

Then, in plasma-processing apparatus, it is required that micro foreign material of submicron order which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) during plasma processing should also be measured without being influenced of disturbances, such as plasma luminescence. However, plasma luminescence is relationship which has continuous wavelength spectrum ranging from ultraviolet region to near-infrared region, and it is difficult to separate with plasma luminescence and to detect submicron micro foreign material which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) according to spectrum described by the above-mentioned prior art 1.

【0008】

以上説明したように、従来技術1～5の何れにも、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの微小異物から得られる非常に微弱な散乱光を、プラズマ発光と分離して検出しようとする点について考慮されていなかった。また、従来技術6は、容器に流れる試料中の粒子を測定するものであり、当然プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの微小異物から得られる非常に微弱な散乱光を、プラズマ発光と分離して検出しようとする点について考慮されていないものである。

[0008]

It did not consider about point that it is going to separate with plasma luminescence and is, as explained above, going to detect very feeble scattered light obtained from submicron micro foreign material of prior art 1-5 which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) either.

Moreover, prior art 6 measures particles in sample which flows into container.

It does not consider about point that it is going to separate with plasma luminescence and is going to detect very feeble scattered light obtained from submicron micro foreign material which naturally floats in plasma (or the vicinity).

[0009]

本発明の目的は、上記課題を解決すべく、プラズマ処理室内におけるプラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊した微小異物についてプラズマ処理中にプラズマ発光と分離して検出する検出感度を大幅に向上してプラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングを可能にして歩留まり向上をはかったプラズマ処理方法およびその装置を提供することにある。また、本発明の他の目的は、プラズマ処理室内におけるプラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊した微小異物についてプラズマ発光と分離して検出する検出感度を大幅に向上してプラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングを可能にして高歩留まりで、高品質の半導体を製造できるようにした半導体の製造方法を提供することにある。

[0009]

There is objective of the invention in providing the plasma-processing method which improved significantly detection sensitivity which separates with plasma luminescence during plasma processing, and detects about micro foreign material floated to submicron of inside of plasma in plasma processing chamber, or its vicinity that the above-mentioned subject should be solved, enabled real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber, and aimed at yield improvement, and its apparatus.

Moreover, other objective of this invention improves significantly detection sensitivity which separates with plasma luminescence and detects about micro foreign material floated to submicron of inside of plasma in plasma processing chamber, or its vicinity, enables real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber, is high yield and there is in providing manufacturing method of semiconductor which enabled it to manufacture high quality semiconductor.

[0010]**【課題を解決するための手段】**

上記目的を達成するために、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して処理して半導体を製造する半導体の製造方法において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学

[0010]**[MEANS to solve the Problem]**

In manufacturing method of semiconductor which this invention makes generate plasma in processing chamber, processes to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, and manufactures semiconductor in order to attain the above-mentioned objective, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity

系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して処理して半導体を製造する半導体の製造方法において、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによ

modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to manufacturing method of semiconductor which processes to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, and manufactures semiconductor, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received

てプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。

of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【0011】

また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理方法において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備

【0011】

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to the plasma-processing method processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity

えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする。また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理方法において、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測することを特徴とする。

modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, in the plasma-processing method processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation is extracted from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system.

Foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or the vicinity), foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity) is measured.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

【0012】

また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とする。また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換

[0012]

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection

する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とする。

optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

【0013】

また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に非回折ビームで照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号

[0013]

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency with non-diffracting beam in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component

抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とする。また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に非回折ビームで照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とする。

which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple with non-diffracting beam in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

[0014]

また、本発明は、前記プラズマの

[0014]

Moreover, since this invention has a certain

励起周波数または前記プラズマの発光周波数にはある程度の幅(広がり)を有することから、この幅を考慮して強度変調する周波数を10%~15%程度以上異ならしめることを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマの励起周波数または前記プラズマの発光周波数に、イオン加速周波数および被処理対象物搭載電極に印加される高周波電源の周波数も含むことを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、前記強度変調に使用する変調信号としてデューティ40~60%の矩形波を用いることを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、前記非回折ビームを前記被処理対象物の表面の面方向のみに形成してプラズマバルク・シース界面領域に偏在する浮遊した異物を検出できるように構成したことを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、前記非回折ビームを、アキシコンもしくは輪帯開口光学系によって生成するように構成したことを特徴とする。

amount of width (flare) in excitation frequency of said plasma, or luminescence frequency of said plasma, it makes what different 10% - 15 % or more of frequencies which consider this width and carry out intensity modulation.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention is characterized by including frequency of high frequency power source impressed to ion acceleration frequency and processed object loading electrode in excitation frequency of said plasma, or luminescence frequency of said plasma.

Moreover, in irradiation optical system of plasma float foreign-material measuring device in said plasma-processing apparatus, square wave of 40 to 60% of duties is used for this invention as a modulating signal used for said intensity modulation.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, in irradiation optical system of plasma float foreign-material measuring device in said plasma-processing apparatus, this invention was comprised so that foreign material which forms said non-diffracting beam only in the direction of surface of surface of said processed object, and is unevenly distributed in plasma bulk * sheath interface region and which floated could be detected.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, in irradiation optical system of plasma float foreign-material measuring device in said plasma-processing apparatus, this invention was comprised so that axicon or ring-zone opening optical system might generate said non-diffracting beam.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

【0015】

また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる後方散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する後方散乱光検出光学系と、該後方散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とする。また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって被処理対象物に対して処理するプラズマ処理装置において、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる後方散乱光を

【0015】

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, backscattering optical-detection optical system which backscattering light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this backscattering optical-detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention generates plasma in processing chamber, and is set to plasma-processing apparatus processed to processed object by this plasma, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired

前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する後方散乱光検出光学系と、該後方散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を設けたことを特徴とする。

frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber, backscattering optical-detection optical system which backscattering light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this backscattering optical-detection optical system, plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these was provided.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

[0016]

また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の後方散乱光検出光学系において、前記処理室からの正反射光を遮光する遮光光学要素を有することを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、前記光を、前記被処理対象物の表面上を該表面に沿って走査する走査光学系を有することを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系において、強度変調周波数が、前記プラズマの励起周波数ま

[0016]

Moreover, this invention has shading optical component which shades regular-reflection light from said processing chamber in backscattering optical-detection optical system of plasma float foreign-material measuring device in said plasma-processing apparatus.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention has scanning optical system which scans surface top of said processed object for said light along this surface in irradiation optical system of plasma float foreign-material measuring device in said plasma-processing apparatus.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention has intensity modulating frequency in irradiation optical system of plasma float foreign-material

たは前記プラズマの発光周波数と直流成分との間であることを特徴とする。また、本発明は、前記プラズマ処理装置における処理室において、前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の照射光学系によって照射される光と前記プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の散乱光検出光学系で検出する散乱光とを透過する観測窓を設け、該観測窓の内面に反応生成物が堆積しないようにする反応生成物堆積防止手段を備えたことを特徴とする。

measuring device in said plasma-processing apparatus between excitation frequency of said plasma or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and direct flowing component.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention is set to processing chamber in said plasma-processing apparatus, observation aperture which permeates light irradiated according to irradiation optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device and scattered light which detects by scattered-light detection optical system of said plasma float foreign-material measuring device is provided, inner face of this observation aperture was equipped with reaction-product deposition prevention means to keep reaction product from depositing.

It is characterized by the above-mentioned.

【0017】

また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信

【0017】

Moreover, this invention, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency while generating plasma in processing chamber and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign

号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、成膜された半導体基板に対して前記プラズマによってエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。

material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing by said plasma to semiconductor substrate formed into a film, and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float

foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

[0018]

また、本発明は、成膜用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記成膜用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記成膜用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記成膜用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。また、本発明は、エッチング用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、成膜された半導体基板に対して前記

[0018]

Moreover, this invention, irradiation optical system which has desired wavelength and irradiates light which carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from that integral multiple in said processing chamber for film-forming while generating plasma in processing chamber for film-forming and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for film-forming is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for film-forming using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor

プラズマによってエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記エッチング用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記エッチング用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記エッチング用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程を有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。

characterized by the above-mentioned.

Moreover, this invention, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber for etching, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing by said plasma to semiconductor substrate formed into a film, and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from the integral multiple in said processing chamber for etching, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for etching is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for etching using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

[0019]

また、本発明は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによ

[0019]

Moreover, this invention, irradiation optical system which irradiates light which has desired

って半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程と、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって前記成膜工程で成膜された半導体基板に対してエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその

wavelength and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency while generating plasma in processing chamber and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity), irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing to semiconductor substrate formed into a film by this plasma in said film-forming process, and carried out intensity modulation on desired frequency in said processing chamber, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and

近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を前記プラズマによるものから分離して検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程とを有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。

is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to separate from what depends on said plasma, and to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

[0020]

また、本発明は、成膜用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって半導体基板に対して成膜処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記成膜用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記成膜用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近

[0020]

Moreover, this invention, irradiation optical system which has desired wavelength and irradiates light which carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from that integral multiple in said processing chamber for film-forming while generating plasma in processing chamber for film-forming and carrying out film-forming processing to semiconductor substrate by this plasma, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for film-forming is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign

傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記成膜用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測する成膜工程と、エッチング用処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、該プラズマによって前記成膜工程で成膜された半導体基板に対してエッチング処理しながら、所望の波長を有し、前記プラズマの励起周波数およびその整数倍または前記プラズマの発光周波数およびその整数倍と異なる所望の周波数で強度変調した光を前記エッチング用処理室内に照射する照射光学系と、該照射光学系で照射された光によって前記エッチング用処理室内から得られる散乱光を前記所望の波長成分で分離して受光して信号に変換する散乱光検出光学系と、該散乱光検出光学系から得られる信号から前記強度変調した所望の周波数成分を抽出することによってプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を示す信号を検出する異物信号抽出手段とを備えたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を用いて前記エッチング用処理室内に発生したプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊した異物を計測するエッチング工程とを有することを特徴とする半導体の製造方法である。

material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, film-forming process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for film-forming using plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity), irradiation optical system which irradiates light which is made to generate plasma in processing chamber for etching, has desired wavelength, carrying out etching processing to semiconductor substrate formed into a film by this plasma in said film-forming process, and carried out intensity modulation on excitation frequency of said plasma and its integral multiple or luminescence frequency of said plasma, and different desired frequency from that integral multiple in said processing chamber for etching, scattered-light detection optical system which scattered light obtained from inside of said processing chamber for etching is separated and received of said desired wavelength component by light irradiated by this irradiation optical system, and is converted into signal, foreign-material signal extraction means to detect signal which shows foreign material which floated in plasma (or that vicinity) by extracting said desired frequency component which carried out intensity modulation from signal acquired from this scattered-light detection optical system, it has etching process which measures foreign material which floated in plasma generated in said processing chamber for etching using

plasma float foreign-material measuring device equipped with these (or the vicinity).

It is manufacturing method of semiconductor characterized by the above-mentioned.

【0021】

以上説明したように、前記構成によれば、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊微小異物から発生する微弱な散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊微小異物の検出感度を大幅に向上することができ、その結果、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能となり、異物付着による不良製品の発生を低減でき、高歩留まりで、しかも高品質の半導体素子等の製造が可能となる。また、前記構成によれば、非回折ビームを用いることにより、被処理基板全面にわたり均一エネルギー照明・均一感度検出が実現でき、しかもプラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊微小異物から発生する微弱な散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、被処理基板全面にわたりプラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊微小異物を安定して検出感度を大幅に向上して検出することができ、その結果、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能とな

【0021】

As explained above, according to said composition, detection sensitivity of float micro foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity can be significantly improved by separating from plasma luminescence and detecting feeble scattered light generated from float micro foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma, or its vicinity, as a result, real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber is attained, generating of unsatisfactory product by foreign-material adhesion can be reduced, it is high yield and, moreover, manufacture of high quality semiconductor element etc. can be performed. Moreover, according to said composition, uniform energy illumination * uniform sensitivity detection is realizable through processed-substrate whole surface by using non-diffracting beam, and thing for which it separates from plasma luminescence and feeble scattered light generated from float micro foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity is detected, through processed-substrate whole surface, detection sensitivity can be improved significantly with stability and float micro foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity can be detected, as a result, real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing

る。

chamber can be performed.

[0022]

また、前記構成によれば、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物から発生する微弱な後方散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、観測窓の汚れを防止するのを容易にすると共に、レーザ照射光学系および散乱光検出光学系をコンパクト化して、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物の検出感度を大幅に向上することができ、その結果、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能となる。

[0022]

Moreover, while making it easy to prevent stain of observation aperture by separating from plasma luminescence and detecting feeble backscattering light generated from float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma, or its vicinity according to said composition, laser irradiation optical system and scattered-light detection optical system are made compact, detection sensitivity of float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity can be improved significantly, as a result real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber can be performed.

[0023]**【発明の実施の形態】**

本発明に係る処理室内の汚染状況をリアルタイムモニタリングを可能にして異物付着による不良の被処理基板(被処理対象物)を低減して高品質の半導体素子等を製造するための半導体製造方法およびその装置の実施の形態について、図面を用いて説明する。半導体素子等を製造するための処理装置としては、プラズマエッチング装置、プラズマ成膜装置等がある。これらの処理装置は、処理室内にプラズマを発生させ、被処理基板に対してエッチングを施

[0023]**[EMBODIMENT of the Invention]**

Semiconductor manufacturing method for enabling real_time monitoring for contamination situation in processing chamber based on this invention, reducing unsatisfactory processed substrate (processed object) by foreign-material adhesion, and manufacturing high quality semiconductor element etc. and Embodiment of the apparatus are demonstrated using drawing. As a processing apparatus for manufacturing semiconductor element etc., there are plasma etching system, plasma film-forming apparatus, etc.

These processing apparatuses generate plasma in processing chamber, etching is

したり、CVDやスパッタリングによって成膜を施すものである。

performed to processed substrate, film-forming is given by CVD or sputtering.

【0024】

以下、これらの処理装置における処理室内の汚染状況(異物等の発生状況)をリアルタイムモニタリングする実施の形態について、図1～図20を用いて説明する。まず、本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置について、図1を用いて説明する。図1に示すように、プラズマ処理装置201は、被処理基板(被処理対象物)4を載置した電極3上にプラズマ8を発生させ、該発生したプラズマによって被処理基板4に対して処理をするものである。このプラズマ処理装置201において、被処理基板4に対してプラズマ処理している時間と共に、反応生成物が排気されずに一部が処理室1内の壁面や電極に堆積していくことになる。更に、被処理基板4を多数枚についてプラズマ処理していくに伴い、堆積した反応生成物が多く剥がれて処理室1内に多量に浮遊し、次にプラズマ8内に浸入し、その多くが被処理基板4の表面に付着し、多くの異物が付着した不良の被処理基板4を作ることになる。特に、被処理基板4に形成する回路パターンの高集積化が進んで半導体の分野においては、回路パターンの最小線幅は0.25～0.18 μm と微細化の一途を辿っている。従って、

【0024】

Hereafter, Embodiment which carries out real_time monitoring of the contamination situation in processing chamber in these processing apparatuses (occurrence of foreign material etc.) is demonstrated using FIGS. 1-20. First, plasma-processing apparatus based on this invention is demonstrated using FIG. 1.

As shown in FIG. 1, plasma-processing apparatus 201 generates plasma 8 on electrode 3 which positioned processed substrate (processed object) 4, it processes to processed substrate 4 by this generated plasma.

In this plasma-processing apparatus 201, one part deposits to wall surface and electrode in processing chamber 1, without exhausting reaction product with time which carries out plasma processing to processed substrate 4.

Furthermore, about multiple sheets, it accompanies to carry out plasma processing, and much reaction products which deposited separate and float processed substrate 4 so much in processing chamber 1, next, it permeates into plasma 8, the many attach to surface of processed substrate 4, unsatisfactory processed substrate 4 to which many foreign materials attached is made.

High integration of circuit pattern formed in particular in processed substrate 4 progresses, and, as for minimum line width of circuit pattern, 0.25 to 0.18 micrometer and miniaturization are enhanced in field of semiconductor.

Therefore, processed substrate 4 whose size of

被処理基板4の表面に付着する異物のサイズがサブミクロンオーダーでも不良の被処理基板4が作られることになる。

foreign material adhering to surface of processed substrate 4 is unsatisfactory also at submicron order is made.

[0025]

次に、プラズマ処理装置としてのプラズマエッチング装置94の一つである平行平板形プラズマエッチング装置について図1を用いて説明する。互いにプラズマ8を形成する間隙を形成して平行になった上部電極2と下部電極3とをプラズマ処理室1内に配置する。下部電極3上には、被処理基板4が設置される。ところで、処理室内の上部電極2と下部電極3との間には、外部からエッチング用ガスが供給される。そして、パワーアンプ6の出力電圧は、シグナルジェネレータ5からの高周波信号により変調される。この変調された380～800kHz程度の高周波電圧は、分配器7により分配されて上部電極2と下部電極3との間に印加される。従って、両電極間での放電によって、供給されたエッチング用ガスをプラズマ化してプラズマ8を発生させ、その活性種で被処理基板4をエッチングすることになる。更に、エッチング処理装置は、エッチングの進行状況を監視し、その終点をできるだけ正確に検出することによって所定のパターン形状及び深さになるようにエッチング処理を行う。即ち、終

[0025]

Next, parallel-plate form plasma etching system which is one of the plasma etching systems 94 as a plasma-processing apparatus is demonstrated using FIG. 1.

Upper electrode 2 and lower electrode 3 which formed interval which forms plasma 8 mutually and became parallel are arranged in plasma processing chamber 1.

Processed substrate 4 is installed on lower electrode 3.

By the way between upper electrode 2 in processing chamber, and lower electrode 3, gas for etching is supplied from exterior.

And output voltage of power amplification 6 is modulated by high frequency signal from signal generator 5.

This modulated high-frequency voltage of about 380 - 800kHz is distributed by distributor 7, and is impressed between upper electrode 2 and lower electrode 3.

Therefore, according to discharge between both electrodes, supplied gas for etching is plasmified and plasma 8 is generated, processed substrate 4 is etched with the active type.

Furthermore, etching processing apparatus monitors advance situation of etching, by detecting the end point as correctly as possible, etching processing is performed so that it may become fixed pattern shape and fixed depth.

点が検出されるとパワーアンプ6の出力が停止され、その後被処理基板4が処理室1から搬出される。この他に、プラズマエッチング装置94としては、共振させたマイクロ波を導入して磁界若しくは電界によってプラズマ化してエッチングするものがある。

That is, a detection of end point suspends output of power amplification 6, after that, processed substrate 4 is taken out from processing chamber 1.

In addition, resonated microwave is introduced as a plasma etching system 94, and there are some which plasmify and etch by magnetic field or electrical field.

[0026]

また、プラズマ成膜装置90としては、例えばCVDガスを上部電極から供給し、この供給されたCVDガスを高周波電力によってプラズマ化して反応させて被処理基板上に成膜するものがある。

[0026]

Moreover, as a plasma film-forming apparatus 90, CVD gas is supplied from upper electrode, for example, there are some which plasmify this supplied CVD gas, it is made to react with high frequency electric power, and are formed into a film on processed substrate.

[0027]

次に、本発明に係るプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301の基本原則について、図3～図5を用いて説明する。プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置は、プラズマ処理装置において発生したプラズマ8の中若しくは近傍に浮遊する異物を計測する必要がある。図3には、プラズマ励起周波数を400kHzとした場合におけるエッチング中の時間に対するプラズマ発光波形の観測例(時間と発光強度[V](Vは電圧の単位:ボルト)との関係)を示す。図3に示すように、プラズマ発光強度[V]は、プラズマ励起周波数400kHzと同期して、周期的に変化しているのが判る。図4には、この発光波形をスペクトラムアナライザで

[0027]

Next, basic principle of plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 based on this invention is demonstrated using FIGS. 3-5.

Plasma float foreign-material measuring device needs to measure foreign material which floats to inside of plasma 8 generated in plasma-processing apparatus, or vicinity.

In FIG. 3, example of observation of plasma luminescence waveform with respect to time under etching at the time of setting plasma excitation frequency to 400kHz (relationship between time and luminescence intensity [V] (V unit of voltage : bolt)) is shown.

As shown in FIG. 3, plasma luminescence intensity [V] synchronizes with plasma excitation frequency of 400kHz, it turns out that it varies periodically.

観測した例(周波数[MHz]と発光強度[mV]との関係)を示す。図4に示すように、基本周波数400kHzとその整数倍の800kHz、1200kHz、1600kHz・・・の高調波成分が観測される。また、図4に示すように、発光強度が、0.7mV程度の様々な周波数成分を持ったノイズ成分に対して基本周波数400kHzおよびその2倍の800kHzについては1.9mV程度、その3倍の1200kHzについては1.6mV程度、その4倍の1600kHzについては1.4mV程度観測される。図5には、図4に示すノイズ成分を除いた状態でのプラズマ発光の周波数スペクトルと、波長532nm(緑色)のレーザ光について周波数170kHzで強度変調して照射した際プラズマ中の浮遊異物から検出される散乱光の発光の周波数スペクトルとを示す。すなわち、図5に示すように、プラズマ励起周波数を400kHzとした場合、プラズマ発光の周波数スペクトルは、様々な周波数成分を持ったノイズ成分の上に直流成分40と400kHz成分41というように離散的に存在し、周波数領域において空き領域があることが判る。また、図5から明らかなように、被処理基板4上に発生したプラズマ8からは様々な波長成分(主に300nm(近紫外光)～490nm(青色)程度)を持った光が発光されて、浮遊したサブミクロンオーダ

In FIG. 4, example (relationship between frequency [MHz] and luminescence intensity [mV]) which observed this luminescence waveform with spectrum analyzer is shown.

As shown in FIG. 4, it observes harmonic component of 800kHz of basic frequency and integral multiple of 400kHz, 1200kHz, and 1600kHz***.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 4, it observes luminescence intensity about 1.9mV about 800kHz of basic frequency of 400kHz, and its double to noise component with about 0.7mV various frequency components.

About triple 1200kHz, it observes about 1.6mV. About 1600kHz which is 4 times, it observes about 1.4mV.

When intensity modulation is carried out and FIG. 5 is irradiated on frequency of 170kHz about frequency spectrum of plasma luminescence in the state except noise component shown in FIG. 4, and laser beam of wavelength 532 nm (green), frequency spectrum of luminescence of scattered light which it detects from float foreign material in plasma is shown.

That is, as shown in FIG. 5, when plasma excitation frequency is set to 400kHz, frequency spectrum of plasma luminescence exists discretely like direct_flow component 40 and 400kHz component 41 on noise component with various frequency components, and there is space area in optical frequency domain.

Moreover, from plasma 8 generated on processed substrate 4, light with various wavelength components (mainly 300 nm

の異物に照射されることになる。

(near-ultraviolet light) - 490 nm (blue) grade) emits light as is evident from FIG. 5, it is irradiated by foreign material of submicron order which floated.

【0028】

従って、例えば、波長532nm(緑色)のレーザ光を、上記プラズマ発光の周波数とは異なる例えば周波数170kHzで強度変調し、該強度変調されたレーザ光を処理室1内に入射し、検出光の中から波長532nm、周波数170kHz成分、すなわちピーク42のみを取り出せば、サブミクロンオーダーの異物からの散乱光を、様々な周波数成分と様々な波長成分とからなるノイズ成分を有するプラズマ発光から分離して検出することが可能となる。このように、検出光の中から照射したレーザ光の波長成分と強度変調した周波数成分の両方から抽出することによって、サブミクロンオーダーの異物からの散乱光を、様々な周波数成分と様々な波長成分とからなるノイズ成分を有するプラズマ発光から分離して検出することが可能となる。ところで、照射するレーザ光の波長としては、プラズマが主に発光する300nm(近紫外光)～490nm(青色)程度と異なった長波長の赤色および赤外光とすることも可能であるが、サブミクロンオーダーの異物からの散乱光を多くとるためには緑より短い波長(例えば紫

[0028]

It follows, for example, intensity modulation of the laser beam of wavelength 532 nm (green) is carried out on different frequency of 170kHz from frequency of the above-mentioned plasma luminescence, this laser beam by which intensity modulation was carried out is irradiated in processing chamber 1, if wavelength 532 nm, and the frequency component 42 of 170kHz, i.e., peak, are taken out of detection light, it can separate from plasma luminescence which has noise component which is made of various frequency components and various wavelength components in scattered light from foreign material of submicron order, and can detect.

Thus, by extracting from both of frequency components which carried out intensity modulation with wavelength component of laser beam irradiated out of detection light, it can separate from plasma luminescence which has noise component which is made of various frequency components and various wavelength components in scattered light from foreign material of submicron order, and can detect.

It can also be considered as red of long wavelength and infrared-light which differed in plasma from 300 nm (near-ultraviolet light) - 490 nm (blue) grade which mainly emits light as a wavelength of emitting laser beam by the way. But, it is more desirable to use shorter

色または紫外光)を用いた方が好ましい。このように、プラズマから発光する波長成分を有するレーザ光を照射させたとしても、検出光の中から照射したレーザ光の波長成分と強度変調した周波数成分の両方から抽出することによって、サブミクロンオーダーの異物からの散乱光を、ノイズ成分を有するプラズマ発光から分離して検出することが可能となる。

wavelength (for example, purple or ultra-violet ray) green in order to take much scattered lights from foreign material of submicron order.

Thus, though laser beam which has wavelength component which emits light from plasma was irradiated, by extracting from both of frequency components which carried out intensity modulation with wavelength component of laser beam irradiated out of detection light, it can separate from plasma luminescence which has noise component, and scattered light from foreign material of submicron order can be detected.

【0029】

次に、本発明に係るプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を計測するプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301の第1の実施の形態について説明する。プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置は、レーザ照射光学系101(図1)と、散乱光検出光学系102(図2)と、信号処理・制御系103(図2)とから構成される。レーザ照射光学系101では、まず、波長として532nmの固体レーザ光(半導体レーザで励起される。)、633nmのHe-Neレーザ光、514.5nmのArレーザ光、780nmの半導体レーザ光等を出射するレーザ光源12から出射されたS偏光ビーム18を強度変調器14に入射する。強度変調器14としては、AO(Acousto-Optical)変調器や開口を形成した円板を高速回転するように構成した機

【0029】

Next, 1st Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 which measures foreign material which floats in plasma based on this invention (or the vicinity) is demonstrated.

Plasma float foreign-material measuring device comprises laser irradiation optical system 101 (FIG. 1), scattered-light detection optical system 102 (FIG. 2), and signal-processing * control system 103 (FIG. 2).

In laser irradiation optical system 101, S polarization beam 18 which it emitted first from laser light source 12 which emits 532 nm solid-laser-material light (it excites by semiconductor laser), 633 nm He-Ne laser beam, 514.5 nm Ar laser beam, 780 nm semiconductor-laser light, etc. as a wavelength is irradiated to intensity modulator 14.

It can comprise from mechanical intensity modulator comprised so that high velocity revolution of the disc in which it formed AO

械的な強度変調器等で構成することができる。強度変調器14としての例えばAO変調器には、計算機33からの制御信号22に基づき、発振器13から出力されたプラズマ発光の周波数とは異なる例えば周波数170kHz、デューティ40～60%の矩形波信号が印加されているため、入射されたS偏光ビーム18は、この周波数で強度変調される。この強度変調されたビーム19はビームエキスパンダ15により拡大され、この拡大されたビーム20はアキシコン16と呼ばれる円錐形のプリズムにより0次ベッセルビームと呼ばれる非回折ビーム21に変換される。この非回折ビーム21は、図6(a)、(b)に示すように、非常に深い焦点深度をもつ。本第1の実施の形態では、アキシコン16の円錐部の頂角 θ と入射ビーム20の直径Rを調整することにより、焦点深度約300mmにわたって、直径約10 μ m～30 μ m程度のスポット21sが維持できる光学系を構成した。なお、20tは、中心スポット21sの周囲のサイドローブを示す。これにより、光軸に沿った被処理基板4の中央4b、両端4a、4cにおいて、均一なエネルギー密度で異物を照射することが可能となる。なお、図8に示すように、平行ビーム20を輪帯開口49に入射し、出射ビームを焦点距離fの位置に配置したレンズ50で光学的フーリエ変換するこ

(Acousto-Optical) modulator and opening might be carried out as an intensity modulator 14.

Based on control signal 22 from computer 33, it differs for example, in AO modulator as an intensity modulator 14 from frequency of plasma luminescence outputted from oscillator 13, for example, frequency of 170kHz and square-wave signal of 40 to 60% of duties are impressed to it.

Therefore, intensity modulation of the S polarization beam 18 which it irradiated is carried out on this frequency.

This beam 19 by which intensity modulation was carried out is enlarged by beam expander 15, this enlarged beam 20 is converted into non-diffracting beam 21 called 0th Bessel beam by prism of cone called axicon 16.

This non-diffracting beam 21 has very deep depth of focus as shown in FIG. 6 (a), (b).

Optical system which can maintain - with a diameter of about 10 micrometer about 30 micrometer spot 21s consisted of these 1st Embodiment covering depth of focus of about 300 mm by adjusting top-corner (theta) of cone section of axicon 16, and diameter R of irradiation beam 20.

In addition, 20t of side lobes around 21s of airy disks is shown.

In center 4b of processed substrate 4 which met optical axis by this, and Ends 4a and 4c, foreign material can be irradiated with uniform energy density.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 8, collimated beam 20 is irradiated to ring-zone open

[49]

Similar non-diffracting beam 51 is obtained also

とによっても、同様の非回折ビーム51が得られる。

by carrying out optical Fourier transformation of the emission beam with lens 50 arranged in position of focal-length f .

【0030】

図2は、図1に示す光学系を上方から示したものである。アキシコン16で形成された非回折ビーム21は偏光ビームスプリッタ17で反射された後、高速駆動するガルバノミラー（光走査手段）26で反射され、観測窓11を透過してプラズマ処理室1内に入射し、被処理基板4の上空を全面走査する。このように、300mmという焦点深度の非常に深い非回折ビーム21を用いることにより、被処理基板4の上空全面を均一のエネルギー密度で走査することが可能となり、本発明の大きな特徴の一つとなる。更に、この均一のエネルギー密度で走査される非回折ビーム21が、プラズマ8中若しくは近傍の浮遊異物9に照射されると、該浮遊異物9によって散乱される。異物散乱光10Pのうち入射非回折ビーム21と同一の光軸に後方散乱された散乱光は、ガルバノミラー（光走査手段）26で反射され、そのうちP偏光成分10が偏光ビームスプリッタ17を透過し、結像レンズ27により光ファイバ28の入射端面に集光される。処理室1の壁面1Wや観測窓11等からの直接反射光は入射光21と同じS偏光であるため、偏光ビームスプリッタ17で反射さ

【0030】

FIG. 2 showed optical system shown in FIG. 1 from upper direction.

Non-diffracting beam 21 formed by axicon 16 is reflected by galvanometer mirror (optical scanning means) 26 which carries out high-speed actuation, after reflecting by polarizing beam splitter 17, observation aperture 11 is permeated and it irradiates in plasma processing chamber 1, whole-surface scan of the sky of processed substrate 4 is carried out.

Thus, it becomes possible by using very deep non-diffracting beam 21 of depth of focus of 300 mm to scan sky whole surface of processed substrate 4 with uniform energy density, it is set to one of the major characteristics of this invention.

Furthermore, if non-diffracting beam 21 scanned with this uniform energy density is irradiated by float foreign material 9 of inside of plasma 8, or vicinity, they will be scattered with this float foreign material 9.

Scattered light by which backscattering was carried out to optical axis of the same as the irradiation non-diffracting beam 21 among foreign-material scattered-light 10P is reflected by galvanometer mirror (optical scanning means) 26, among those, P polarized component 10 permeates polarizing beam splitter 17, it is condensed by irradiation end face of optical fiber 28 with image formation

れ、光ファイバ28には入射しない。このように、処理室1の壁面1Wや観測窓11等からの直接反射光については、光学的に消去することが可能である。

lens 27.

Since direct reflection light from wall-surface 1W and observation aperture 11 grade of processing chamber 1 is the same S polarization as incident light 21, it reflects by polarizing beam splitter 17, it does not irradiate to optical fiber 28.

Thus, about direct reflection light from wall-surface 1W and observation aperture 11 grade of processing chamber 1, it is optically eliminable.

【0031】

図7に示すように、被処理基板4の中央4bと光ファイバ28の入射端面とが結像関係になっているが、入射端面のファイバ束領域(受光領域)48は、デフォーカスした両端4a、4cからの散乱光も検出可能な大きさとなっている。従って、上記非回折ビーム21と併せ、被処理基板4の全面において均一エネルギー照明・均一感度検出が可能である。光ファイバ28の出射端はモノクロメータ29に接続されており、レーザ光18と同一波長成分(532nm、633nm、514.5nm、780nm等)が抽出され、光電子像倍管30により光電変換される。モノクロメータでなく干渉フィルタを用いて波長分離することも可能である。検出信号は、信号処理・制御系103において、レーザ変調周波数よりも十分広い500kHz程度の帯域をもつ増幅器31で増幅された後、ロックイン

【0031】

As shown in FIG. 7, center 4b of processed substrate 4 and irradiation end face of optical fiber 28 have image formation relationship.

However, fiber flux region (reception region) 48 of irradiation end face constitutes size which can also detect scattered light from ends 4a and 4c which carried out defocus.

Therefore, it combines with the above-mentioned non-diffracting beam 21, in whole surface of processed substrate 4, uniform energy illumination * uniform sensitivity detection can be performed.

Outgoing end of optical fiber 28 is connected to monochromator 29, the same wavelength component (532 nm, 633 nm, 514.5 nm, 780 nm etc.) as laser beam 18 is extracted, photoelectric conversion is carried out by photomultiplier 30.

Wavelength separation can also be carried out not using monochromator but using interference filter.

In signal-processing * control system 103, after detecting signal is magnified with amplifier 31

アンプ等の同期検波回路32に送られる。同期検波回路32では、レーザ光の変調に用いた、発振器13から出力された強度変調周波数(例えば170kHz)、所望のデューティ(例えば40~60%)の矩形波信号24を参照信号として、同期検波により、検出信号から強度変調周波数(例えば170kHz)の異物散乱光成分が抽出され、計算機33に送られる。計算機33では、ドライバ34を介して走査制御信号25をガルバノミラー(光走査手段)26に送り、非回折ビーム21を走査しつつ各走査位置での異物散乱信号を逐一検出し、各走査位置での異物信号強度をディスプレイ35にリアルタイムでグラフ表示しつつ、被処理基板4の単位で内部のメモリ(図示せず)または外部に設けられた記憶装置36に記憶される。そして、被処理基板4に対してプラズマ処理(例えばエッチング、CVD等)が終了すると、被処理基板4が処理室1から搬出されて1枚の被処理基板4に対するサブミクロンのオーダーの浮遊微小異物の計測が終了する。計算機33は、記憶装置36に記憶された各被処理基板単位での各走査位置での浮遊微小異物の検出信号を、出力手段である例えばディスプレイ35に出力することが可能である。

with about 500kHz band sufficiently larger than laser modulating frequency, it is sent to synchronous-detection circuits 32, such as lock-in amp.

In synchronous-detection circuit 32, foreign-material scattered-light component of intensity modulating frequency (for example, 170kHz) is extracted from detecting signal by synchronous detection by making into reference signal intensity modulating frequency (for example, 170kHz) which was used for modulation of laser beam and which was outputted from oscillator 13, and square-wave signal 24 of desired duty (for example, 40 to 60%), it is sent to computer 33.

By computer 33, scanning control signal 25 is sent to galvanometer mirror (optical scanning means) 26 through driver 34, and foreign-material scattering signal in each scanning position is detected one-by-one, scanning non-diffracting beam 21, it stores in memory unit 36 provided in internal memory (not shown) or internal exterior in unit of processed substrate 4, it being real-time on display 35 and representing foreign-material signal strength in each scanning position on it.

And after plasma processings (for example, etching, CVD, etc.) are completed to processed substrate 4, processed substrate 4 is taken out from processing chamber 1, and measurement of float micro foreign material of submicron order with respect to one sheet of processed substrate 4 is completed.

Computer 33 can output detecting signal of float micro foreign material in each scanning position in each processed-substrate unit stored in

memory unit 36 to display 35 which is output means.

【0032】

図9は、記憶装置36から読み出されて、ディスプレイ35に出力表示された、被処理基板4の処理枚数に対応する累積放電時間(h)の経過と共に、φ200mmの被処理基板4における各走査位置[mm](-100mm~100mmの範囲における25mm間隔)での異物散乱光強度の変化を示したものである。図9から明らかなように、被処理基板4の処理枚数に対応する累積放電時間(h)の増加と共に、計測される浮遊微小異物の個数が増加していることが判る。以上説明したように、波長及び周波数の2つの領域について微弱な異物散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの微小異物までも感度を大幅に向上して検出するという効果が得られる。また、非回折ビームを用いることにより、被処理基板全面にわたり均一エネルギー照明・均一感度検出が実現でき、被処理基板全面にわたり安定な異物検出が可能になるという効果がある。

【0033】

また、後方散乱光を散乱光検出

【0032】

FIG. 9 is read from memory unit 36, passage of accumulation discharge time (h) corresponding to processing number of sheets of processed substrate 4 by which it was indicated by output at display 35, (phi) Change of foreign-material scattered-light strength in each scanning position [mm] (25 mm interval in -100 mm-100 mm range) in 200 mm processed substrate 4 was shown.

It turns out that number (quantity) of float micro foreign material measured increases as is evident from FIG. 9 with increase in accumulation discharge time (h) corresponding to processing number of sheets of processed substrate 4.

Effect that even submicron micro foreign material which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) improves sensitivity significantly, and detects it is acquired by separating from plasma luminescence and as explained above, detecting feeble foreign-material scattered light about two region of frequency and wavelength. Moreover, by using non-diffracting beam, uniform energy illumination * uniform sensitivity detection can be implemented through processed-substrate whole surface, and it is effective in coming to be able to perform stable foreign-material detection through processed-substrate whole surface.

【0033】

Moreover, since it comprised so that

光学系102で検出するように構成したので、ガルバノミラー26の走査に同期させて容易にプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を検出することが可能となり、レーザ照射光学系101および散乱光検出光学系102の簡素化(コンパクト化)をはかることができる。これらの効果により、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況をリアルタイムでモニタリングが可能となり、異物付着による不良の被処理基板の発生を低減することできるという効果と、装置クリーニング時期を正確に把握することができるといふ効果が生まれる。また、ダミーウェハを用いた異物の先行チェック作業の頻度が低減できるため、コスト低減と生産性の向上という効果が生まれる。なお、予め、スポット状の非回折ビーム21をプラズマ8に対して入射させる高さ方向の位置は、異物が最も浮遊する位置に設定される。図1では、非回折ビーム21をプラズマ8の高さ方向の中心に入射させるように設定されているが、通常異物はプラズマ8の下側部分(被処理基板側の境界部分)に最も浮遊すると称されているので、非回折ビーム21をプラズマ8の下側部分に入射させることが望ましい。即ち、レーザ照射光学系101および散乱光検出光学系102の高さは、プラズマ中若しくは近傍から浮遊異物が最も多く検出される位置に調整される。

backscattering light might be detected by scattered-light detection optical system 102, it becomes possible to detect foreign material which is synchronized with scan of galvanometer mirror 26 and floats in plasma (or the vicinity) easily, simplification (miniaturization) of laser irradiation optical system 101 and scattered-light detection optical system 102 can be achieved.

According to these effects, monitoring becomes it is real_time and possible about contamination situation in plasma processing chamber, effect reduce generating of unsatisfactory processed substrate by foreign-material adhesion and that things can be carried out, and effect that apparatus cleaning stage can be grasped correctly are born.

Moreover, since frequency of precedence check operation of foreign material using dummy wafer can be reduced, effect of improvement of cost reduction and productivity is born.

In addition, position of the height direction made to irradiate the spot-like non-diffracting beam 21 to plasma 8 is beforehand set as position which foreign material floats most.

In FIG. 1, it is set up so that core of the height direction of plasma 8 may be made to irradiate non-diffracting beam 21.

However, it is usually called floating foreign material most into bottom part (limit part by the side of processed substrate) of plasma 8.

Therefore, it is desirable to make bottom part of plasma 8 irradiate non-diffracting beam 21.

That is, height of laser irradiation optical system 101 and scattered-light detection optical system 102 is adjusted to position which detects most

例えば、図10に示すように、観測窓11とガルバノミラー26との間に、移動ミラー41と固定ミラー42とによって構成される高さ方向に平行移動可能な光学系40を設け、上記移動ミラー41の移動量を制御することによって入射させるスポット状の非回折ビーム21の高さ調整を行うことができる。

float foreign materials from inside of plasma, or vicinity.

For example, as shown in FIG. 10, optical system 40 which can carry out parallel displacement can be established in the height direction comprised by transfer mirror 41 and fixed mirror 42 between observation aperture 11 and galvanometer mirror 26, and height adjustment of non-diffracting beam 21 of the form of a spot irradiated by controlling amount of movement of the above-mentioned transfer mirror 41 can be performed.

[0034]

また、ガルバノミラー26の回転と移動ミラー41の移動とを併用して非回折ビーム21を3次元的に走査させてプラズマ8に対して照射し、該プラズマ8から発生する後方散乱光を散乱光検出光学系102によって検出し、この検出される後方散乱光からモノクロメータ29によってレーザ光18と同一波長成分を抽出し、この抽出された同一波長成分の後方散乱光を光電子像倍管30により受光して信号に変換し、この変換された信号を同期検波回路32でレーザ光の強度変調周波数で同期検波することによりプラズマ中若しくは近傍に3次元的に浮遊する異物を示す信号を検出することが可能となる。また、観測窓11の内面に、プラズマ処理による反応生成物等が付着されて堆積しないように工夫する必要がある。例えば、観測

[0034]

Moreover, rotation of galvanometer mirror 26 and transfer of transfer mirror 41 are used together, non-diffracting beam 21 is scanned three-dimensionally, and it irradiates to plasma 8, backscattering light generated from this plasma 8 is detected according to scattered-light detection optical system 102, monochromator 29 extracts the same wavelength component as laser beam 18 from this backscattering light to detect, backscattering light of this extracted same wavelength component is received by photomultiplier 30, and it converts into signal, signal which shows foreign material which floats three-dimensionally to inside of plasma or vicinity can be detected by carrying out synchronous detection of this converted signal by intensity modulating frequency of laser beam in synchronous-detection circuit 32.

Moreover, it is necessary to devise so that inner face of observation aperture 11 may attach to reaction product by plasma processing etc. and

窓11の内面に反応生成物ができただけ浸入しないように突き出た角筒状の遮蔽物38aを設けることによって、反応生成物等が付着するのを防止することができる。y軸方向には、相対向する遮蔽物38aの間隔を、中心スポット21sの周囲のサイドローブ21tがトラップされないようにする必要がある。また、x軸方向には、相対向する遮蔽物38aの間隔を、中心スポット21sの周囲のサイドローブ21tがトラップされず、しかもガルバノミラー26で走査可能なように広げると共に内側に行くに従って広げる必要がある。また、この遮蔽物38aの外側近傍に反応生成物等を排気させる排気口を設けることによって、更に非回折ビーム21が入射する観測窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着するのを防止することができる。また、相対向する一方の遮蔽物38aから他方の遮蔽物38aへとプラズマ処理に影響しないガス(例えば、不活性ガスまたは処理ガス)を流すことによって、更に非回折ビーム21が入射する観測窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着するのを防止することができる。また、プラズマ処理が終了した時点においてレーザ照射光学系101から観測窓11に付着した反応生成物等を除去するためのレーザビームを照射することによって、観測窓11の内面をクリーンにすることが可能である。即

it may not deposit inside.

For example, it can prevent that reaction product etc. attaches by providing shelter 38a of the form of a prismatic tube which projected so that reaction product might not infiltrate into inner face of observation aperture 11 as much as possible.

Y axial direction needs to be made not to trap side-lobe 21t around 21s of airy disks in spacing of shelter 38a mutually opposing.

Moreover, in the direction of x-axis, it does not trap side-lobe 21t around 21s of airy disks, but it is necessary to extend spacing of shelter 38a mutually opposing as it goes inside, while extending so that it can further scan by galvanometer mirror 26.

Moreover, it can prevent that reaction product etc. attaches to inner face of observation aperture 11 which non-diffracting beam 21 irradiates further by providing exhaust port which exhausts reaction product etc. near the outer side of this shelter 38a.

Moreover, it can prevent that reaction product etc. attaches to inner face of observation aperture 11 which non-diffracting beam 21 irradiates further by while mutually opposing and passing gas (for example, inert gas or process gas) which does not influence shelter 38a of another side from shelter 38a at plasma processing.

Moreover, when plasma processing is completed, inner face of observation aperture 11 can be made clean by irradiating laser beam for removing reaction product adhering to observation aperture 11 etc. from laser irradiation optical system 101.

ち、反応生成物等を除去するためのレーザビームをレーザ照射光学系101の光路の途中から入れるように構成すれば良い。

That is, what is sufficient is just to comprise so that laser beam for removing reaction product etc. may be put from middle of optical path of laser irradiation optical system 101.

[0035]

このように、非回折ビーム21が入射する観測窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着するのを防止する反応生成物付着防止手段を設けることによって、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの微小異物をも高感度で計測することが可能となる。

[0035]

Thus, by establishing reaction-product adhesion prevention means to prevent that reaction product etc. attaches to inner face of observation aperture 11 which non-diffracting beam 21 irradiates, it is high-sensitivity and submicron micro foreign material which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) can also be measured.

[0036]

次に、本発明に係るプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を計測するプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301の第2の実施の形態を、図11を用いて説明する。

[0036]

Next, 2nd Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 which measures foreign material which floats in plasma based on this invention (or the vicinity) is demonstrated using FIG. 11.

[0037]

図11に示すように、この第2の実施の形態では、レーザ照射光学系101を傾斜させることにより、プラズマ処理室1の内壁1Wや観測窓11からの反射光を下方に向け、壁面1Wからの反射散乱光の散乱光検出光学系102への入射を低減するものである。各光学系101、102、および信号処理・制御系103の構成と機能は第1の実施の形態と同様であるので、説明を省略する。この第2の実施の形態によれば、第1の実施の形態と

[0037]

As shown in FIG. 11, in this 2nd Embodiment, by making laser irradiation optical system 101 incline, reflection light from inner-wall 1W and observation aperture 11 of plasma processing chamber 1 is pointed below, and irradiation to scattered-light detection optical system 102 of reflective scattered light from wall-surface 1W is reduced.

Composition and function of each optical systems 101 and 102 and signal-processing * control system 103 are the same as that of 1st Embodiment.

Therefore, explanation is omitted.

同様の効果が得られると同時に、処理室内壁1Wからの散乱光が低減し、異物検出感度がさらに向上するという効果がある。

According to this 2nd Embodiment, scattered light from processing chamber inner-wall 1W declines at the same time effect similar to 1st Embodiment is acquired, it is effective in foreign-material detection sensitivity further improving.

[0038]

次に、本発明に係るプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を計測するプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301の第3の実施の形態を、図12～図14を用いて説明する。図12は、この第3の実施の形態におけるプラズマ処理装置201とプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置のうちレーザ照射光学系105を示すものである。この第3の実施の形態では、図1に示す第1の実施の形態のレーザ照射光学系101のビームエキスパンダ15とアキシコン16を、各々図12および図13に示すように、シリンドリカルレンズ55及び56で構成した片軸(x軸方向)にビーム径を拡大する片軸(x軸方向)のビームエキスパンダと、同じく片軸(x軸方向)のアキシコン57に置き換えている。それ以外のプラズマ処理装置201、散乱光検出光学系102及び信号処理・制御系103は、第1の実施の形態と同様の構成及び機能であるので、説明を省略する。図12に示すように、処理室1の電極方向(y軸方向)には、シリンドリカルレンズ55、56及びアキシコン57は平

[0038]

Next, 3rd Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 which measures foreign material which floats in plasma based on this invention (or the vicinity) is demonstrated using FIGS. 12-14.

FIG. 12 shows laser irradiation optical system 105 among plasma-processing apparatus 201 in this 3rd Embodiment, and plasma float foreign-material measuring device.

In this 3rd Embodiment

As shown in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13 respectively.

Beam expander 15 and axicon 16 of laser irradiation optical system 101 of 1st Embodiment which are shown in FIG. 1 are transposed to

Beam expander of one axis (the direction of x-axis) which was comprised from cylindrical lens 55 and 56 and which enlarges beam diameter to one axis (the direction of x-axis), similarly axicon 57 of one axis (the direction of x-axis).

Plasma-processing apparatus 201, scattered-light detection optical system 102, and signal-processing * control system 103 of other than that are composition and function similar to 1st Embodiment.

Therefore, explanation is omitted.

As shown in FIG. 12, in the direction of

行な板ガラス状となっている。従って、レーザ光源12から出射され、強度変調器14で強度変調されたS偏光ビーム61は、電極方向(高さy方向)には、図14(b)に示すように、シリンドリカルレンズ55、56及び片軸(x軸方向)のアキシコン57をレーザ出射状態と同じ径約0.5~3mm程度のビーム63Vとして透過する。一方、図13に示すように、電極と直交する方向(x軸方向)、すなわち、被処理基板4の平面方向では、シリンドリカルレンズ55、56は凸レンズ、また、片軸(x軸方向)のアキシコン57は本来の頂角を有する形状となっている。従って、強度変調ビーム61はシリンドリカルレンズ55、56で拡大された後、図14(a)に示すように、片軸(x軸方向)のアキシコン57により非回折ビーム63hとなる。従って、図14(c)に示すように、電極方向(y方向)に細長い高さ約0.5~3mm程度、被処理基板4の平面方向(x方向)に幅約10~30 μ m程度のスポット63hsが光軸に沿って形成される。この非回折ビーム63hは、第1の実施の形態と同様、偏光ビームスプリッタ17で反射された後、高速駆動するガルバノミラー26で反射され、観測窓11を透過してプラズマ処理室1内に入射し、被処理基板4の上空を全面走査する。図12に示すように、一般に、プラズマ中の浮遊異物9cは、被処理基板

electrode of processing chamber 1 (y axial direction), cylindrical lens 55 and 56 and axicon 57 constitute the form of parallel plate glass.

Therefore, it emits from laser light source 12, s polarization beam 61 by which intensity modulation was carried out by intensity modulator 14 permeates axicon 57 of piece axis (the direction of x-axis) and cylindrical lens 55 and 56 as shown in FIG.14(b) in the direction of electrode (height y-direction) as beam 63V of the same diameter about 0.5 - 3 mm as laser emission state.

On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 13, cylindrical lens 55 and 56 constitute convex lens and shape in which axicon 57 of one axis (the direction of x-axis) has original top corner in direction of flat surface orthogonal to electrode (the direction of x-axis), i.e., the direction of processed substrate 4.

Therefore, after intensity modulation beam 61 is enlarged by cylindrical lens 55 and 56, it is set to non-diffracting beam 63h by axicon 57 of one axis (the direction of x-axis) as shown in FIG.14(a).

Therefore, spot 63hs of about 10 - 30 micrometer is formed in the direction of flat surface of processed substrate 4 (x-direction) for width along optical axis as shown in FIG.14(c) at height about 0.5 - 3 mm long and slender in the direction of electrode (y-direction).

This non-diffracting beam 63h, like 1st Embodiment, after reflecting by polarizing beam splitter 17, it reflects by galvanometer mirror 26 which carries out high-speed actuation, observation aperture 11 is permeated and it

4直上のプラズマバルク・シース界面でトラップされ、この領域に偏在するといわれている。本第3の実施の形態では、このプラズマバルク・シース界面でトラップされた異物9cを検出することを目的としたものである。第1の実施の形態において図6(b)に示した非回折ビーム21を被処理基板4の直上を走査させると、中心スポット21sの周囲のサイドローブ21tが被処理基板4でけられて非回折ビーム生成条件がくずれ、中心スポット21sが形成されなくなる。これに対し、本第3の実施の形態では、図14(c)に示すように、被処理基板4の平面方向にのみサイドローブ63htが形成されているため、図12に示すように非回折ビーム63hを被処理基板4の直上まで最接近させて走査させることができ、プラズマバルク・シース界面でトラップされた異物9cを検出することが可能となる。また、観測窓11の内面に、プラズマ処理による反応生成物等が付着されて堆積しないように工夫する必要がある。例えば、第1の実施の形態と同様、観測窓11の内面に反応生成物ができるだけ浸入しないように突き出た角筒状の遮蔽物38bを設ける場合、y軸方向には、相対向する遮蔽物38bの間隔を、レーザ出射状態と同じ径約0.5～3mm程度に狭めることができ、観測窓11の内面への堆積物の付着を著しく低減する

irradiates in plasma processing chamber 1, whole-surface scan of the sky of processed substrate 4 is carried out.

As shown in FIG. 12, generally it traps float foreign-material 9c in plasma 8 by plasma bulk * sheath interface of processed-substrate 4 right above, it is said that it is unevenly distributed in this region.

It aimed at detecting foreign-material 9c which it trapped by this plasma bulk * sheath interface in Embodiment of this 3rd.

If non-diffracting beam 21 shown in FIG.6(b) is scanned right above processed-substrate 4 in 1st Embodiment, side-lobe 21t around 21s of airy disks is kicked by processed substrate 4, and it is non-diffracting beam generation condition calyx gap, 21s of airy disks is no longer formed.

On the other hand, in Embodiment of this 3rd, since side-lobe 63ht is formed only in the direction of flat surface of processed substrate 4 as shown in FIG.14(c), as shown in FIG. 12, to right above of processed substrate 4, closest approach of the non-diffracting beam 63h can be carried out, and it can be scanned, foreign-material 9c which it trapped by plasma bulk * sheath interface can be detected.

Moreover, it is necessary to devise so that inner face of observation aperture 11 may attach to reaction product by plasma processing etc. and it may not deposit inside.

For example, when shelter 38b of the form of a prismatic tube which projected is provided like 1st Embodiment so that reaction product may not infiltrate into inner face of observation aperture 11 as much as possible, interval of

ことが可能となる。x軸方向には、相対向する遮蔽物38bの間隔を、中心スポット63hsの周囲のサイドローブ63htがトラップされず、しかもガルバノミラー26で走査可能なように広げると共に内側に行くに従って広げる必要がある。また、この遮蔽物38bの外側近傍に反応生成物等を排気させる排気口を設けることによって、更に非回折ビーム63hが入射する観測窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着するのを防止することができる。また、相対向する一方の遮蔽物38bから他方の遮蔽物38bへとプラズマ処理に影響しないガス(例えば不活性ガスまたは処理ガス)を流すことによって、更に非回折ビーム21が入射する観測窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着するのを防止することができる。

【0039】

このように、非回折ビーム21が入射する観測窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着するのを防止することによって、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの異物をも高感度で計測することが可能となる。当然、この第3の実施の形態においても、入射させる

shelter 38b which mutually opposes in y axial direction can be narrowed at the same diameter about 0.5 - 3 mm as laser emission state, adhesion of sediment to inner face of observation aperture 11 can be reduced remarkably.

In the direction of x-axis, it does not trap side-lobe 63ht around airy disk 63hs, but it is necessary to extend spacing of shelter 38b mutually opposing as it goes inside, while extending so that it can further scan by galvanometer mirror 26.

Moreover, it can prevent that reaction product etc. attaches to inner face of observation aperture 11 which non-diffracting beam 63h irradiates further by providing exhaust port which exhausts reaction product etc. near the outer side of this shelter 38b.

Moreover, it can prevent that reaction product etc. attaches to inner face of observation aperture 11 which non-diffracting beam 21 irradiates further by while mutually opposing and passing gas (for example, inert gas or process gas) which does not influence shelter 38b of another side from shelter 38b at plasma processing.

【0039】

Thus, by preventing that reaction product etc. attaches to inner face of observation aperture 11 which non-diffracting beam 21 irradiates, it is high-sensitivity and submicron foreign material which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) can also be measured.

Naturally, also in this 3rd Embodiment, it is necessary to set up optimally height from

非回折ビーム63hについての被処理基板4からの高さを最適に設定する必要がある。このように、本第3の実施の形態によれば、第1の実施の形態と同様の効果が得られるだけでなく、プラズマバルク・シース界面でトラップされた異物を検出することが可能となるため、異物検出感度が向上し、高い精度でプラズマ処理装置処理室の汚染状況の管理が可能になるという効果が生まれる。

【0040】

次に、本発明に係るプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を計測するプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301の第4の実施の形態を、図15、および図16を用いて説明する。図15は、第4の実施の形態におけるプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を被処理基板上方から示すものである。プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置は、レーザ照射光学系101、散乱光検出光学系106、および信号処理・制御系107から構成される。レーザ照射光学系101は、第1の実施の形態と同様の構成及び機能であるので、説明を省略する。第1～第3の実施の形態は、いずれも異物散乱光のうち後方散乱光を検出するものであったが、本第4の実施の形態では、側方散乱光を検出する構成となっている点が大きく異なる。図15に示すように、異物9からの散乱光10

processed substrate 4 about non-diffracting beam 63h to irradiate.

Thus, since effect similar to 1st Embodiment is not only acquired, but foreign material which is trapped by plasma bulk * sheath interface can be detected according to Embodiment of this 3rd, foreign-material detection sensitivity improves, effect of coming to be able to perform management of contamination situation of plasma-processing apparatus processing chamber is born by high accuracy.

【0040】

Next, 4th Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 which measures foreign material which floats in plasma based on this invention (or the vicinity) is demonstrated using FIGS. 15 and 16.

FIG. 15 shows plasma float foreign-material measuring device in 4th Embodiment from processed-substrate upper direction.

Plasma float foreign-material measuring device comprises laser irradiation optical system 101, scattered-light detection optical system 106, and signal-processing * control system 107.

Laser irradiation optical system 101 is composition and function similar to 1st Embodiment.

Therefore, explanation is omitted.

Each of 1st-3rd Embodiment was those which detect backscattering light among foreign-material scattered lights.

However, in this 4th Embodiment, it differs greatly in that it has composition of detecting side scattered light.

Rのうち、側方散乱光65は散乱光検出光学系106の干渉フィルタ66に入射し、該干渉フィルタ66によってレーザ光21と同一の波長成分(例えば、532nm、633nm、514.5nm、780nm)が分離された後、結像レンズ67により光路長補正プリズム68を介して8チャンネル並列出力タイプのホトダイオードアレイ69(69a、69b、69c)上に集光される。図16は、この散乱光検出光学系106を側方から示したものである。光路長補正プリズム68は68a、68b、68cの3つのユニットから成っており、ウェハ上で光軸に沿った各点4P、4Q、4R及びその近傍からの散乱光を、光路長を補正することにより、ピンホール76a、76b、76cを介して3つのホトダイオードアレイ69a、69b、69c上に結像させる。信号処理・制御系107では、3つのホトダイオードアレイ69a、69b、69cからの $8 \times 3 = 24$ チャンネルの出力信号を各々8チャンネルの増幅器ユニット70a、70b、70cで増幅した後、各々8チャンネルの同期検波ユニット71a、71b、71cに入力する。同期検波ユニット71a、71b、71cでは、レーザ光の変調に用いた、発振器13から出力された強度変調周波数(例えば170kHz)、所望のデューティ(例えば50%)の矩形波信号24を参照信号として、同期検波により、24チャンネルの検出信号から強度

As shown in FIG. 15, side scattered light 65 is irradiated to interference filter 66 of scattered-light detection optical system 106 among scattered-light 10R from foreign material 9, after wavelength component (for example, 532 nm, 633 nm, 514.5 nm, 780 nm) of the same as laser beam 21 is separated by this interference filter 66, it is condensed through optical-path-length amendment prism 68 with image formation lens 67 on eight-channel juxtaposing output type photodiode array 69 (69a, 69b, 69c).

FIG. 16 showed this scattered-light detection optical system 106 from side.

Optical-path-length amendment prism 68 constitutes of three units, 68a, 68b, and 68c, each point 4P, 4Q, and 4R which met optical axis on wafer, and scattered light from the vicinity are made to image-form on three photodiode arrays 69a and 69b and 69c through Pinholes 76a, 76b, and 76c by amending optical path length.

In signal-processing * control system 107, after magnifying respectively $8 \times 3 = 24$ channel output signal from three photodiode arrays 69a, 69b, and 69c in amplifier units 70a, 70b, and 70c of eight channels, it inputs into synchronous-detection units 71a, 71b, and 71c of eight channels respectively.

In synchronous-detection units 71a, 71b, and 71c, foreign-material scattered-light component of intensity modulating frequency (for example, 170kHz) is extracted from detecting signal of 24 channels by synchronous detection by making into refer signal intensity modulating frequency (for example, 170kHz) which was used for

変調周波数(例えば170kHz)の異物散乱光成分が抽出され、計算機33に送られる。計算機33では、ドライバ34を介して走査制御信号25をガルバノミラー(光走査手段)26に送り、非回折ビーム21を走査しつつ各走査位置での異物散乱信号を逐一検出し、被処理基板4の単位で内部のメモリ(図示せず)または外部に設けられた記憶装置36に記憶される。そして、被処理基板4に対してプラズマ処理(例えばエッチング、CVD等)が終了すると、被処理基板4が処理室1から搬出されて1枚の被処理基板4に対する浮遊異物の計測が終了する。

modulation of laser beam and which was outputted from oscillator 13, and square-wave signal 24 of desired duty (for example, 50%), it is sent to computer 33.

By computer 33, scanning control signal 25 is sent to galvanometer mirror (optical scanning means) 26 through driver 34, and foreign-material scattering signal in each scanning position is detected one-by-one, scanning non-diffracting beam 21, it stores in memory unit 36 provided in internal memory (not shown) or internal exterior in unit of processed substrate 4.

And after plasma processings (for example, etching, CVD, etc.) are completed to processed substrate 4, processed substrate 4 is taken out from processing chamber 1, and measurement of float foreign material with respect to one sheet of processed substrate 4 is completed.

[0041]

計算機33は、記憶装置36に記憶された各被処理基板単位での各走査位置での浮遊異物の検出信号を、出力手段である例えばディスプレイ35に出力表示することが可能である。特に、この第4の実施の形態の場合、非回折ビーム21をプラズマ処理室1内に入射させるための入射窓11と、微弱な側方散乱光をプラズマ処理室1の外に出す広い面積を有する長方形の観測窓(図示せず)とを設ける必要がある。従って、入射窓11はもとより、広い面積を有する観測窓の内面に反応生成物等が付

[0041]

Computer 33 can indicate the detecting signal of float foreign material in each scanning position in each processed-substrate unit stored in memory unit 36 by output at display 35 which is output means.

In particular, in the case of this 4th Embodiment, it is necessary to provide injection window 11 for making non-diffracting beam 21 irradiate in plasma processing chamber 1, and rectangular observation aperture (not shown) which has large area which gives off feeble side scattered light out of plasma processing chamber 1.

Therefore, it is necessary to prevent nearly completely reaction product etc. attaching to inner face of observation aperture which has

着して堆積するのをほぼ完全に防止する必要がある。

large area from the first, and depositing injection window 11 inside.

【0042】

そこで、入射窓11については、前記第1および第2の実施の形態で説明したように構成することによって、入射窓11の内面に反応生成物等が付着して堆積するのを防止することができる。広い面積を有する長方形の観察窓については、内側に上下に相対向する突起物を設け、一方の突起物から他方の突起物へとプラズマ処理に影響を及ぼさないガス(例えば不活性ガスや処理ガス)を流すことによって、観測窓の内面に反応生成物等が付着して堆積するのを防止することができる。

【0042】

Then, about injection window 11, it can prevent reaction product etc. attaching to inner face of injection window 11, and depositing inside, by comprising, as said 1st and 2nd Embodiment demonstrated.

About rectangular observation port which has large area, it can prevent reaction product etc. attaching to inner face of observation aperture, and depositing inside, by providing protrusion which mutually opposes vertically inside and passing gas (for example, inert gas and process gas) which does not affect plasma processing from one protrusion to protrusion of another side.

【0043】

しかし、広い面積を有する長方形の観察窓の内面に、反応生成物等が付着して堆積するのをほぼ完全に防止しなければならないという課題を有することになる。

【0043】

However, it has subject that it must prevent nearly completely reaction product etc. attaching to inner face of rectangular observation port which has large area, and depositing inside.

【0044】

そこで、本第4の実施の形態は、第1の実施の形態と同様の効果が得られるだけでなく、側方散乱光検出であるので、処理室内壁からの反射光の影響が低減でき、異物検出感度が向上するという効果が得られるが、広い面積を有する長方形の観察窓の内面に、反

【0044】

Then, effect similar to 1st Embodiment is not only acquired, but this 4th Embodiment is side scattered-light detection.

Therefore, influence of reflection light from processing chamber inner wall can be reduced, and effect that foreign-material detection sensitivity improves is acquired.

However, it has subject that it must prevent

応生成物等が付着して堆積するのを防止しなければならないという課題を有するものである。また、散乱光検出光学系106をガルバノミラー26と対向する位置に配置し、前方散乱光を検出する構成とすることも可能である。その場合、直接入射してくるS偏光の非回折ビームを遮光する遮光板あるいは偏光板を設ける必要がある。

reaction product etc. attaching to inner face of rectangular observation port which has large area, and depositing inside.

Moreover, scattered-light detection optical system 106 can be arranged in position opposing galvanometer mirror 26, and it can also be considered as composition which detects forward-scattering light.

In that case, it is necessary to provide gobo or polarizing plate which shades non-diffracting beam of S polarization which irradiates directly.

【0045】

次に、本発明に係るプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を計測するプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301の第5の実施の形態を、図17、および図18を用いて説明する。図17は、第5の実施の形態におけるプラズマ処理装置201とプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を示すものであり、図18はこれを被処理基板上方から示したものである。プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置は、レーザ照射光学系108(図17)、散乱光検出光学系106(図18)、信号処理・制御系107(図示せず)から構成される。図17に示すように、レーザ照射光学系108において、レーザ光源12から出射されたS偏光ビーム18は強度変調器(例えばAO変調器)14で強度変調され、この強度変調ビーム19はビームエキスパンダ15により拡大される。拡大ビーム20は片軸(y軸方向)のアキシコン80に

【0045】

Next, 5th Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 which measures foreign material which floats in plasma based on this invention (or the vicinity) is demonstrated using FIGS. 17 and 18.

FIG. 17 shows plasma-processing apparatus 201 and plasma float foreign-material measuring device in 5th Embodiment.

FIG. 18 showed this from processed-substrate upper direction.

Plasma float foreign-material measuring device comprises laser irradiation optical system 108 (FIG. 17), scattered-light detection optical system 106 (FIG. 18), and signal-processing * control system 107 (not shown).

As shown in FIG. 17, it sets to laser irradiation optical system 108, intensity modulation of the S polarization beam 18 which it emitted from laser light source 12 is carried out by intensity modulator (for example, AO modulator) 14, this intensity modulation beam 19 is enlarged by beam expander 15.

Enlargement beam 20 is irradiated to axicon 80

入射する。この片軸(y軸方向)アキシコン80は、電極方向(y軸方向)には本来の頂角を有する形状となっており、一方、図18に示すように、電極と直交する方向(x軸方向)、すなわち、被処理基板の平面方向では板ガラス状となっている。従って、アキシコン80を通過後、ビームは電極方向(y軸方向)には約 $15\mu\text{m}$ ～ $30\mu\text{m}$ 程度の非回折ビームとなり、被処理基板の平面方向(x軸方向)では拡大ビームのまま通過する。このビームは図17及び図18に示すように、シリンドリカル凹レンズ81により被処理基板の平面方向に扇状に広がるビーム82となる。すなわち、本第5の実施の形態では第1～第4の実施の形態と異なり、ガルバノミラーによるビームの走査が不要となる。異物9からの散乱光10Rのうち、側方散乱光65が散乱光検出光学系106により検出される。散乱光検出光学系106及び信号処理・制御系107は、第4の実施の形態と同様の構成及び機能であるので、説明を省略する。

of one axis (y axial direction).

This one axis (y axial direction) axicon 80 constitutes shape which has original top corner in the direction of electrode (y axial direction), on the other hand, as shown in FIG. 18, it becomes plate glass-like in direction of flat surface orthogonal to electrode (the direction of x-axis), i.e., the direction of processed substrate.

Therefore, beam turns into about 15 micrometer - about 30 micrometer non-diffracting beam in the direction of electrode (y axial direction) after passing axicon 80, in the direction of flat surface of processed substrate (the direction of x-axis), it passes with enlargement beam.

This beam turns into beam 82 which spreads in a fan-shape in the direction of flat surface of processed substrate with cylindrical concave lens 81 as shown in FIG.17 and FIG.18.

That is, in this 5th Embodiment, it differs from 1st-4th Embodiment, scan of beam by galvanometer mirror becomes unnecessary.

Scattered-light detection optical system 106 detects side scattered light 65 among scattered-light 10R from foreign material 9.

Scattered-light detection optical system 106 and signal-processing * control system 107 are composition and functions similar to 4th Embodiment.

Therefore, explanation is omitted.

[0046]

本第5の実施の形態によれば第1の実施の形態と同様の効果が得られるだけでなく、ビーム走査系が不要となるので、装置構成が簡

[0046]

Effect similar to 1st Embodiment is not only acquired, but according to this 5th Embodiment, beam scanning -based becomes unnecessary. Therefore, effect that apparatus composition is

略化するという効果が得られる。しかしながら、サブミクロンオーダの微小な浮遊異物をも計測するためには、該微小な浮遊異物からの散乱光を強める必要がある。そのためには、被処理基板の平面方向に扇状に広がるビーム82の強度を、ガルバノミラー26で走査する場合と同様な強度にする必要がある。そのためには、レーザー光源12として高出力のレーザー光を出射する光源を用いる必要がある。この場合、レーザー光源12として、プラズマ励起周波数と異なる周波数で発振する高出力のS偏光のパルスレーザーを出力するものを用いることができる。そして、発振器13の機能をレーザー光源の中に有することになり、強度変調器14は不要となる。なお、第4の実施の形態と同様、散乱光検出光学系106をシリンドリカル凹レンズ81と対向する位置に配置し、前方散乱光を検出する構成とすることも可能である。その場合、直接入射してくるS偏光の非回折ビームを遮光する遮光板あるいは偏光板を設ける必要がある。

simplified is acquired.

However, in order to also measure micro float foreign material of submicron order, it is necessary to strengthen scattered light from this micro float foreign material.

For that purpose, it is necessary to make strength of beam 82 which spreads in a fan-shape in the direction of flat surface of processed substrate into the similar strength as case where it scans by galvanometer mirror 26. For that purpose, it is necessary to use light source which emits laser beam high output as a laser light source 12.

In this case, thing which is oscillated on plasma excitation frequency and different frequency as a laser light source 12 and which outputs pulse laser of high output S polarization can be used. And it will have function of oscillator 13 in laser light source, intensity modulator 14 becomes unnecessary.

In addition, scattered-light detection optical system 106 is arranged in position opposing cylindrical concave lens 81 like 4th Embodiment, it can also be considered as composition which detects forward-scattering light.

In that case, it is necessary to provide gobo or polarizing plate which shades non-diffracting beam of S polarization which irradiates directly.

【0047】

また、第1～第3の実施の形態と同様、後方散乱光を検出することによって、観測窓11を一つにして、しかも反応生成物等が付着して堆積しない領域を非

【0047】

Moreover, observation aperture 11 is set to one by things like 1st-3rd Embodiment detecting backscattering light, and it becomes possible to narrow very much region which reaction product etc. attaches and does not deposit, it is

常に狭めることが可能となり、反応生成物等の付着防止対策を前述したとおり容易に、且つ確実に実現することができ、その結果、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊するサブミクロンの微小異物をも高感度で計測することが可能となる。なお、後方散乱光を検出する場合、処理室内壁1Wや観測窓11からの直接反射光および処理室内壁1Wからの散乱反射光も、前述したとおり光学的に消去可能であり、しかもレーザ照射光学系101、105および散乱光検出光学系102を簡素化(コンパクト化)を実現することができる。また、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物の計測結果を、処理室の内壁や電極の側壁への反応生成物の付着を低減する手段(例えば処理室の内壁や電極の側壁の温度を制御する手段や処理室の内壁に沿って磁界を発生させる手段)にフィードバックして該手段を制御することによって、処理室の内壁や電極の側壁への反応生成物の付着を低減することができる。次に、本発明に係るプラズマ中若しくはその近傍に浮遊する異物を計測するプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301を備えたプラズマ処理装置90、94を用いて半導体装置(半導体ウエハ等の半導体基板)を製造する半導体製造ラインの一実施の形態について、図19および図20を用い

high-sensitivity and submicron micro foreign material which can implement countermeasures against adhesion prevention, such as reaction product, easily (as mentioned above) and reliably, as a result floats in plasma (or the vicinity) can also be measured.

In addition, when detecting backscattering light, direct reflection light from processing chamber inner-wall 1W or observation aperture 11 and scattering reflection light from processing chamber inner-wall 1W can also be optically eliminated easily as they were mentioned above, laser irradiation optical systems 101 and 105 and scattered-light detection optical system 102 can further be simplified (miniaturization).

Moreover, measured result of foreign material which floats in plasma (or the vicinity) is fed back to means (for example, means to control temperature of inner wall of processing chamber, or side wall of electrode and means to generate magnetic field along inner wall of processing chamber) to reduce adhesion of reaction product to inner wall of processing chamber or side wall of electrode.

By controlling this means, adhesion of reaction product to inner wall of processing chamber or side wall of electrode can be reduced.

Next, one Embodiment of semiconductor production line which manufactures semiconductor device (semiconductor substrates, such as semiconductor wafer) using plasma-processing apparatus 90 and 94 equipped with plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 which measures foreign material which floats in plasma based on this invention (or the vicinity) is demonstrated using

て説明する。即ち、本実施の形態では、半導体製造ラインのホトリソグラフィ工程中の膜付け装置90(201)とエッチング装置94(201)に、先に述べたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301を装着し、ウェハの異物管理と各装置の異物管理を実現する。

FIG. 19 and FIG. 20.

That is, it equips with plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 previously stated to film attachment apparatus 90 (201) and etching system 94 (201) of photolithography in-process of semiconductor production line in this Embodiment, foreign-material management of wafer and foreign-material management of each apparatus are implemented.

[0048]

まず、膜付け装置90(201)により、半導体ウェハ上にシリコン酸化膜等の被加工膜が成膜される。成膜中に、プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301により被処理基板(ウェハ)1枚ごとにプラズマ中若しくはその近傍の浮遊異物の個数を計測し、成膜終了後に診断ユニット99(信号処理・制御系103、107における計算機33またはこの計算機33と別のCPUで構成しても良い。)で総個数を診断する。例えば、図20に示すように、総個数がしきい値 N_t を超えた場合、診断ユニット99は該当する被処理基板(ウェハ)Wa及びWbを製造ラインから排除するように指示を出し、該被処理基板(ウェハ)Wa及びWbは製造ラインから排除され、搬送手段(図示せず)により次工程(例えばレジスト塗布工程)へ送出されないようにする。また、 W_c 以降のようにしきい値 N_t を超える被処理基板(ウェハ)が連続して

[0048]

First, processed films, such as silicon oxide film, are formed into a film on semiconductor wafer by film attachment apparatus 90 (201).

During film-forming, number (quantity) of float foreign material of inside of plasma or its vicinity is measured for every one processed substrate (wafer) with plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301, the total number (quantity) is diagnosed after the film-forming completion in diagnostic unit 99 (it may comprise from computer 33 in signal-processing * control systems 103 and 107, or CPU different from this computer 33).

For example, as shown in FIG. 20, when the total number (quantity) exceeds threshold value N_t , diagnostic unit 99 issues indication so that Wb and corresponding processed substrate (wafer) Wa may be eliminated from production line, it is eliminated from production line Wb and this processed substrate (wafer) Wa, it is not sent out by feed drive means (not shown) to the following process (for example, resist application process).

Moreover, when processed substrate (wafer)

生じる場合、診断ユニット99は、膜付け装置90のクリーニング指示を出す。異物個数がしきい値 N_t 以下の被処理基板(ウェハ)は搬送手段(図示せず)により例えばレジスト塗布装置91に送られ、該レジスト塗布装置91においてレジストが塗布される。レジスト塗布後、露光装置92により、レチクルやマスク上の所望の回路パターンが転写される。露光された被処理基板(半導体ウェハ)は、現像装置93で転写パターンに対応したレジスト部が除去された後、エッチング装置94(201)に送られる。

which exceeds threshold value N_t like after W_c arises continuously, diagnostic unit 99 issues cleaning indication of film attachment apparatus 90.

Processed substrate (wafer) whose foreign-material number (quantity) is below threshold value N_t is sent to resist coating device 91 by feed drive means (not shown), resist is applied in this resist coating device 91. Reticule and desired circuit pattern on mask are transferred by exposure apparatus 92 after resist application.

Exposed processed substrate (semiconductor wafer) is sent to etching system 94 (201), after resist section corresponding to transfer pattern is removed by image development apparatus 93.

[0049]

エッチング装置94(201)では、このレジストパターンをマスクとしてレジスト除去部の被加工膜がエッチングされる。膜付け装置90の場合と同様、エッチング中に、プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301により被処理基板(ウェハ)1枚ごとにプラズマ中若しくはその近傍の浮遊異物の個数を計測し、エッチング終了後に診断ユニット99(信号処理・制御系103、107における計算機33またはこの計算機33と別のCPUで構成しても良い。)で総個数を診断する。例えば、図20に示すように、総個数がしきい値 N_t を超えた場合、診断ユニット99は該当する被処理基板(ウェ

[0049]

In etching system 94 (201), it etches processed film of resist elimination section by considering this resist pattern as mask.

Number (quantity) of float foreign material of inside of plasma or its vicinity is measured for every one processed substrate (wafer) with plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 during etching like case of film attachment apparatus 90, the total number (quantity) is diagnosed after the etching completion in diagnostic unit 99 (it may comprise from computer 33 in signal-processing * control systems 103 and 107, or CPU different from this computer 33).

For example, as shown in FIG. 20, when the total number (quantity) exceeds threshold value N_t , diagnostic unit 99 issues indication so that

ハ) Wa及びWbを製造ラインから排除するように指示を出し、該被処理基板(ウェハ) Wa及びWbは製造ラインから排除され、搬送手段(図示せず)により次工程(例えばアッシング工程)へ送出されないようにする。また、Wc以降のようにしきい値 N_t を超えるウェハが連続して生じる場合、診断ユニット99はエッチング装置94のクリーニング指示を出す。クリーニングの指示が出されると、該エッチング装置94への被処理基板(ウェハ)の投入が中止されてクリーニングが実行される。異物個数がしきい値 N_t 以下の被処理基板(ウェハ)は、次工程の例えばアッシング装置95に送られレジストが除去された後、洗浄装置96により洗浄される。

[0050]

本実施の形態によれば、ホトリソグラフィ工程中の膜付け装置とエッチング装置に、第1～第5の実施の形態に基づくプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置301を装着することにより、各装置の処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能となり、異物付着による不良被処理基板(不良ウェハ)の発生を低減でき高品質の半導体素子の製造が可能になるという効果と、装置クリーニング時期を正確に把握することができるという効果が生

Wb and corresponding processed substrate (wafer) Wa may be eliminated from production line, it is eliminated from production line Wb and this processed substrate (wafer) Wa, it is not sent out by feed drive means (not shown) to the following process (for example, ashing process).

Moreover, when wafer which exceeds threshold value N_t like after Wc arises continuously, diagnostic unit 99 issues cleaning indication of etching system 94.

If indication of cleaning is issued, input of processed substrate (wafer) to this etching system 94 will be stopped, and cleaning will be performed.

Processed substrate (wafer) whose foreign-material number (quantity) is below threshold value N_t is washed by washing apparatus 96 of the following process after being sent to ashing device 95 and removing resist.

[0050]

According to this Embodiment, real-time monitoring of contamination situation in processing chamber of each apparatus is attained by equipping film attachment apparatus and etching system of photolithography in-process with plasma float foreign-material measuring device 301 based on 1st-5th Embodiment, generating of unsatisfactory processed substrate (unsatisfactory wafer) by foreign-material adhesion can be reduced, and effect of coming to be able to perform manufacture of high quality semiconductor element, and effect that apparatus cleaning

まれる。また、ダミーウェハを用いた異物の先行チェック作業の頻度が低減できるため、コスト低減と生産性の向上という効果が生まれる。また、製造ライン全体の自動化も可能となる。

stage can be grasped correctly are born.

Moreover, since frequency of precedence check operation of foreign material using dummy wafer can be reduced, effect of improvement of cost reduction and productivity is born.

Moreover, automation of the whole production line can also be performed.

[0051]

なお、以上の実施の形態では、プラズマ励起用高周波電力は400kHz、レーザの強度変調周波数は170kHzとしたが、本発明はこれらの周波数に限定されるものではない。また、以上の実施の形態では、プラズマ処理装置としてのエッチング装置は、平行平板形プラズマエッチング装置としたが、本発明はこれに限定されるものではなく、各種のエッチング装置、例えばECRエッチング装置、あるいはマイクロ波エッチング装置等にも適用可能であることは言うまでもない。また、上記第1～第5の実施の形態では、本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置としてのエッチング装置への適用例について説明したが、本発明はこれに限定されるものではなく、プラズマCVD装置等の成膜装置等への適用も十分可能である。また、スパッタ処理装置等、プラズマを用いない成膜装置への適用も原理的に可能である。また、被処理基板も半導体ウェハに限定されるものではなく、液晶表示装置用基板、半導体レ

[0051]

In addition, in the above Embodiment, 400kHz and intensity modulating frequency of laser set high frequency electric power for plasma excitation to 170kHz.

However, this invention is not limited to these frequencies.

Moreover, in the above Embodiment, etching system as a plasma-processing apparatus is taken as parallel-plate form plasma etching system.

However, it is not limited to this and this invention is, various kinds of etching systems, for example, ECR etching system, or it is needless to say that it is applicable to microwave etching system etc.

Moreover, said 1st-5th Embodiment demonstrated example of application to etching system as a plasma-processing apparatus based on this invention.

However, this invention is not limited to this and can also perform enough application to film-forming apparatus, such as plasma-CVD apparatus, etc.

Moreover, application to film-forming apparatus which do not use plasma, such as spatter processing apparatus, can also be made theoretic.

ーザ素子等にも適用される。また、以上の実施の形態では、波長分離、周波数分離、及び非回折ビームを併用する例を述べたが、必ずしも三者を同時に併用する必要はなく、検出すべき異物の大きさ、及びプラズマ発光等、対象装置で発生する外乱の状況に応じて、どれか一つ、もしくは二つを選択すればよい。

Moreover, processed substrate is not limited to semiconductor wafer, either and used by base plate for liquid crystal displays, semiconductor-laser element, etc.

Moreover, the above Embodiment described wavelength separation, frequency separation, and example that uses non-diffracting beam together.

However, it is not necessary to use 3 thing together simultaneously, and size of foreign material which should detect, plasma luminescence, etc. should just not necessarily choose any one or two according to situation of disturbance generated with object apparatus.

[0052]

[0052]

【発明の効果】

本発明によれば、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物から発生する微弱な散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物の検出感度を大幅に向上することができ、その結果、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能となり、異物付着による不良製品の発生を低減でき、高歩留まりで、高品質の半導体素子等の製造が可能になる効果が得られる。また、本発明によれば、非回折ビームを用いることにより、被処理基板全面にわたり均一エネルギー照明・均一感度検出が実現でき、しかもプ

[ADVANTAGE of the Invention]

According to this invention, detection sensitivity of float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity can be significantly improved by separating from plasma luminescence and detecting feeble scattered light generated from float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma, or its vicinity, as a result, real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber is attained, generating of unsatisfactory product by foreign-material adhesion can be reduced, effect of coming to be able to perform manufacture of high quality semiconductor element etc. in high yield is acquired.

Moreover, according to this invention, uniform energy illumination * uniform sensitivity detection is realizable through processed-substrate whole surface by using

ラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物から発生する微弱な散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、被処理基板全面にわたりプラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物を安定して検出感度を大幅に向上して検出することができ、その結果、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能となり、異物付着による不良製品の発生を低減でき、高歩留まりで、高品質の半導体素子等の製造が可能になる効果が得られる。

non-diffracting beam, and thing for which it separates from plasma luminescence and feeble scattered light generated from float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity is detected, through processed-substrate whole surface, detection sensitivity can be improved significantly with stability and float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity can be detected, as a result, real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber is attained, generating of unsatisfactory product by foreign-material adhesion can be reduced, and effect of coming to be able to perform manufacture of high quality semiconductor element etc. in high yield is acquired.

[0053]

また、本発明によれば、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物から発生する微弱な後方散乱光をプラズマ発光から分離して検出することにより、観測窓の汚れを防止するのを容易にすると共に、レーザ照射光学系および散乱光検出光学系をコンパクト化して、プラズマ中若しくはその近傍のサブミクロンまでの浮遊異物の検出感度を大幅に向上することができ、その結果、プラズマ処理室内の汚染状況のリアルタイムモニタリングが可能となり、異物付着による不良製品の発生を低減でき、高歩留まりで、高品質の半導体素子等の製造が可

[0053]

Moreover, while making it easy to prevent stain of observation aperture by separating from plasma luminescence and detecting feeble backscattering light generated from float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma, or its vicinity according to this invention, laser irradiation optical system and scattered-light detection optical system are made compact, detection sensitivity of float foreign material to submicron of inside of plasma or its vicinity can be improved significantly, as a result real_time monitoring of contamination situation in plasma processing chamber is attained, generating of unsatisfactory product by foreign-material adhesion can be reduced, and effect of coming to be able to perform manufacture of high quality semiconductor element etc. in high yield

能になる効果が得られる。また、
本発明によれば、プラズマ処理装
置のクリーニング時期を正確に把
握することができる効果も奏する。
また、本発明によれば、ダミーウェ
ハを用いた異物の先行チェック作
業の頻度が低減できるため、コス
ト低減と生産性の向上という効果
も得られる。

is acquired.

Moreover, according to this invention, effect that
cleaning stage of plasma-processing apparatus
can be grasped correctly is also showed.

Moreover, according to this invention, since
frequency of precedence check operation of
foreign material using dummy wafer can be
reduced, effect of improvement of cost
reduction and productivity is also acquired.

【0054】

また、本発明によれば、製造ライ
ン全体の自動化も可能となるとい
う効果も奏する。

【0054】

Moreover, according to this invention, effect that
automation of the whole production line can
also be performed is also showed.

【図面の簡単な説明】**[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]****【図1】**

本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置
に設けられたプラズマ浮遊異物
計測装置の第1の実施の形態を
示す正面図である。

[FIG. 1]

It is front elevation which shows 1st
Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material
measuring device provided in
plasma-processing apparatus based on this
invention.

【図2】

図1の被処理対象物の上方から
見た平面図である。

[FIG. 2]

It is top view seen from upper direction of
processed object of FIG. 1.

【図3】

プラズマ発光について観測した時
間と発光強度[V]との関係を示す
図である。

[FIG. 3]

It is figure which shows relationship of time and
luminescence intensity [V] which observed
about plasma luminescence.

【図4】

プラズマ発光についてスペクトラ

[FIG. 4]

It is figure which shows relationship of

ムアナライザで観測した周波数 [MHz] and luminescence intensity [MHz]と発光強度[mV]との関係を示す図である。 [mV] which observed with spectrum analyzer about plasma luminescence.

【図5】

プラズマ発光の波長[nm]・周波数[kHz]と異物散乱光の波長・周波数分離を示す図である。

【FIG. 5】

It is figure which shows wavelength * frequency separation of wavelength [nm] * frequency [kHz] of plasma luminescence, and foreign-material scattered light.

【図6】

アキシコンによる非回折ビームの生成を示す図である。

【FIG. 6】

It is figure which shows generation of non-diffracting beam by axicon.

【図7】

光ファイバによる異物散乱光の受光を示す図である。

【FIG. 7】

It is figure which shows reception of foreign-material scattered light by optical fiber.

【図8】

輪帯開口光学系による非回折ビームの生成を示す図である。

【FIG. 8】

It is figure which shows generation of non-diffracting beam by ring-zone opening optical system.

【図9】

被処理基板上9点での異物散乱光強度の時間変化を示す図である。

【FIG. 9】

It is figure which shows time change of foreign-material scattered-light strength in nine points on processed substrate.

【図10】

プラズマ処理室に対する非回折ビームの高さ調整光学系の一実施例を示す図である。

【FIG. 10】

It is figure which shows one Example of height adjustment optical system of non-diffracting beam with respect to plasma processing chamber.

【図11】

本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置

【FIG. 11】

It is front elevation which shows 2nd

に設けられたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の第2の実施の形態を示す正面図である。

Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device provided in plasma-processing apparatus based on this invention.

【図12】

本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置に設けられたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の第3の実施の形態を示す正面図である。

[FIG. 12]

It is front elevation which shows 3rd Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device provided in plasma-processing apparatus based on this invention.

【図13】

図12の被処理対象物の上方から見た平面図である。

[FIG. 13]

It is top view seen from upper direction of processed object of FIG. 12.

【図14】

片軸のアキシコンによる非回折ビームの生成を示す図である。

[FIG. 14]

It is figure which shows generation of non-diffracting beam by axicon of one axis.

【図15】

本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置に設けられたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の第4の実施の形態を示す平面図である。

[FIG. 15]

It is top view which shows 4th Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device provided in plasma-processing apparatus based on this invention.

【図16】

図15に示す散乱光検出光学系を側方から示す図である。

[FIG. 16]

It is figure which shows from side scattered-light detection optical system shown in FIG. 15.

【図17】

本発明に係るプラズマ処理装置に設けられたプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置の第5の実施の形態を示す正面図である。

[FIG. 17]

It is front elevation which shows 5th Embodiment of plasma float foreign-material measuring device provided in plasma-processing apparatus based on this invention.

【図18】

図17の平面図である。

[FIG. 18]

It is top view of FIG. 17.

【図19】

本発明に係るプラズマ浮遊異物計測装置を備えた複数種類のプラズマ処理装置によって半導体製造ラインのホトリソグラフィ工程を構成する一実施の形態を示す図である。

[FIG. 19]

It is figure which shows one Embodiment which comprises photolithography process of semiconductor production line with many kinds equipped with plasma float foreign-material measuring device based on this invention of plasma-processing apparatus.

【図20】

ウェハ枚数と異物個数の推移を示す図である。

[FIG. 20]

It is figure which shows transition of wafer number of sheets and foreign-material number (quantity).

【符号の説明】

1…プラズマ処理室、2…上部電極、3…下部電極、4…被処理基板(半導体ウェハ)、5…シグナルジェネレータ(高周波電源)、6…パワーアンプ、7…分配器、8…プラズマ、9、9c…浮遊異物、10P、10Q、10R、47…異物散乱光、11…観測窓、12…レーザ光源、13…発振器、14…強度変調器(AO変調器)、16…アキシコン、17…偏光ビームスプリッタ、21…非回折ビーム、26…ガルバノミラー(走査光学系)、27、67…結像レンズ、28…光ファイバ、29…モノクロメータ、30…光電子像倍管、31…増幅器、32…同期検波回路、33…計算機、35…ディスプレイ、36…記憶装置、38a、38b

[Description of Symbols]

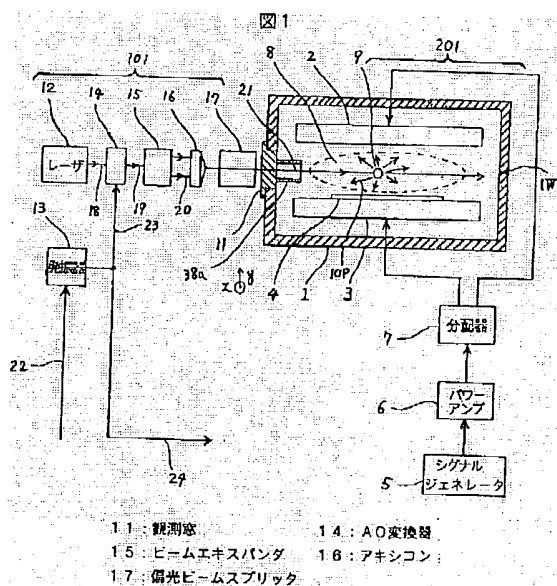
1... Plasma processing chamber, 2... Upper electrode, 3... Lower electrode, 4... Processed substrate (semiconductor wafer), 5... Signal generator (high frequency power source), 6... Power amplification, 7... Distributor, 8... Plasma, 9, 9c... Float foreign material, 10P, 10Q, 10R, 47... Foreign-material scattered light, 11... Observation aperture, 12... Laser light source 13... Oscillator, 14... Intensity modulator (AO modulator), 16... Axicon, 17... Polarizing beam splitter 21... Non-diffracting beam, 26... Galvanometer mirror (scanning optical system), 27, 67... Image formation lens, 28... Optical fiber 29... Monochromator, 30... Photomultiplier, 31... Amplifier, 32... Synchronous-detection circuit, 33... Computer, 35... Display, 36... Memory unit, 38a, 38b... Reaction-product adhesion

…反応生成物付着防止手段、57、80… Piece axis axicon, 7、80… 片軸アキシコン、66… 干渉フィルタ、68… 光路長補正プリズム、69a、69b、69c… 8チャンネル並列出力タイプフォトダイオードアレイ、70a、70b、70c… 8チャンネル増幅器ユニット、71a、71b、71c… 8チャンネル同期検波ユニット、90… 膜付け装置、91… レジスト塗布装置、92… 露光装置、93… 現像装置、94… エッチング装置、95… アッシング装置、96… 洗浄装置、99… 診断ユニット、101、105、108… レーザ照射光学系、102、106… 散乱光検出光学系、103、107… 信号処理・制御系、201… プラズマ処理装置、301… プラズマ浮遊異物計測装置。

prevention means, 57, 80... Piece axis axicon, 66... Interference filter 68... Optical-path-length amendment prism, 69a, 69b, 69c... Eight-channel juxtaposing output type photodiode array, 70a, 70b, 70c... Eight-channel amplifier unit, 71a, 71b, 71c... Eight-channel synchronous-detection unit, 90... Film attachment apparatus, 91... Resist coating device, 92... Exposure apparatus, 93... Image development apparatus, 94... Etching system 95... Ashing device 96... Washing apparatus, 99... Diagnostic unit, 101, 105, 108... Laser irradiation optical system, 102, 106... Scattered-light detection optical system, 103, 107... Signal-processing * control system, 201... Plasma-processing apparatus, 301... Plasma float foreign-material measuring device.

【図1】

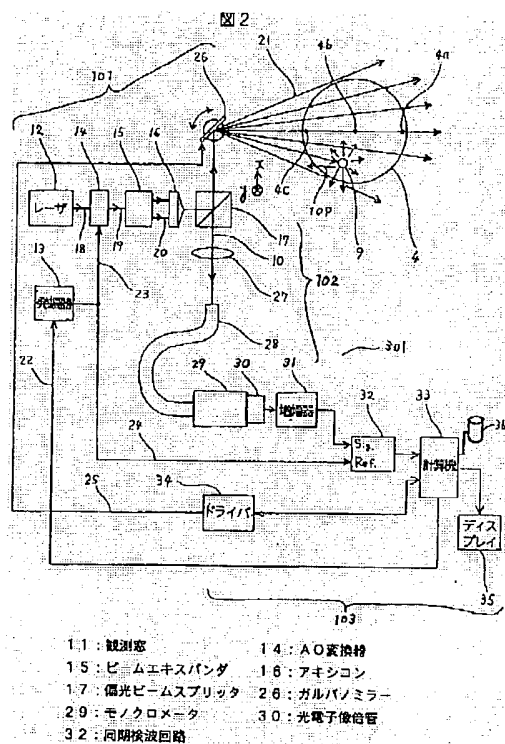
[FIG. 1]



- 12: Laser
 13: Oscillator
 7: Distributor
 6: Power amplification
 5: Signal radionuclide generator
- 11: Observation port 14: AO converter
 15: Beam expander 16: Axicon
 17: Polarizing beam splitter

【図2】

[FIG. 2]



12: Laser

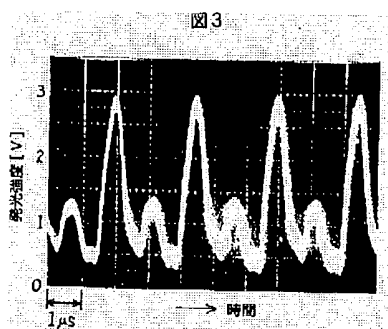
- 13: Oscillator
- 31: Amplifier 33: Computer
- 34: Driver 35: Display

- 7: Distributor
- 6: Power amplification
- 5: Signal radionuclide generator

- 11: Observation port 14: AO converter
- 15: Beam expander 16: Axicon
- 17: Polarizing beam splitter 26: Galvanometer mirror
- 29: Monochromator 30: Photomultiplier
- 32: Synchronous-detection circuit

【図3】

[FIG. 3]

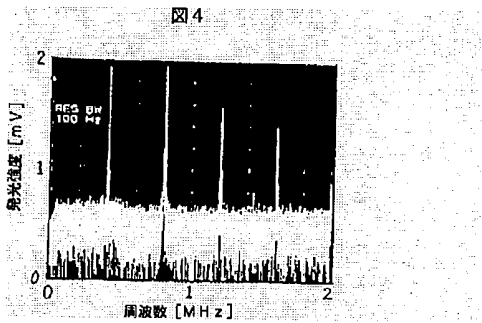


Time

Luminescence intensity (V)

【図4】

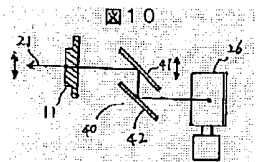
[FIG. 4]



Frequency (MHz)
Luminescence intensity (mV)

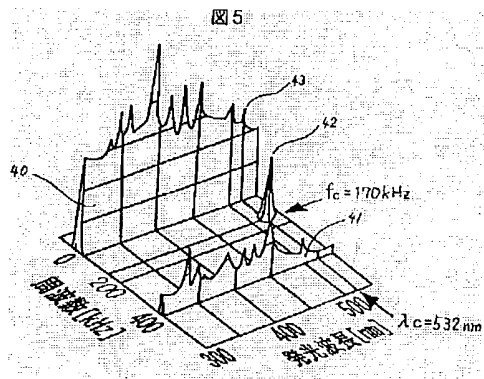
【図10】

[FIG. 10]



【図5】

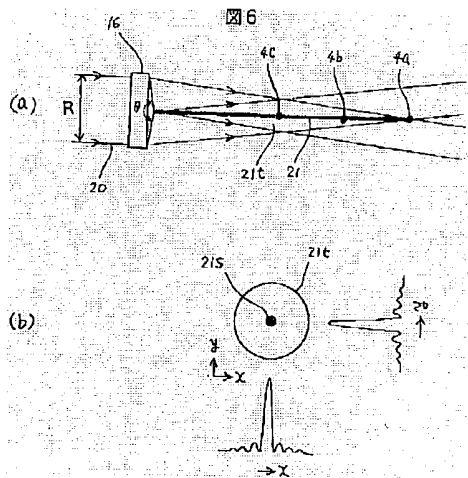
[FIG. 5]



Luminescence wavelength (nm)
Frequency (kHz)

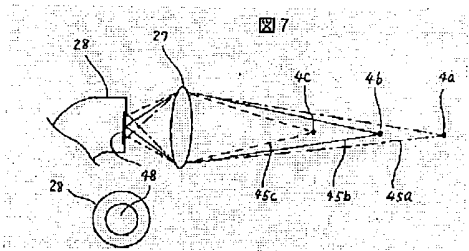
【図6】

[FIG. 6]

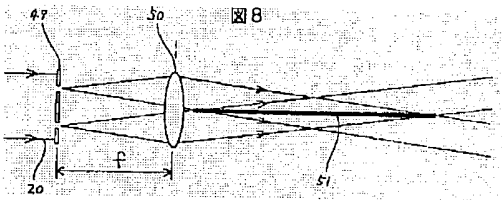


【図7】

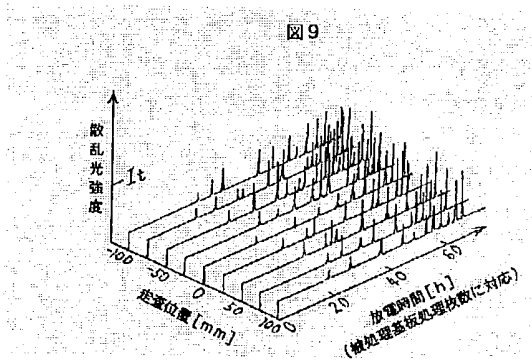
[FIG. 7]



【図8】 [FIG. 8]



【図9】 [FIG. 9]



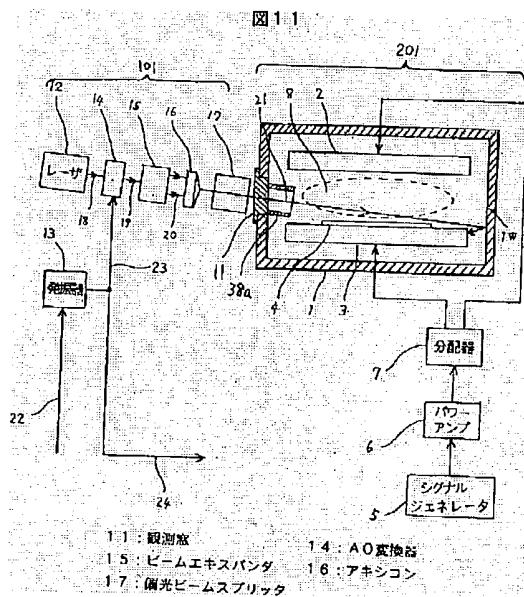
Scattered-light strength

Scanning position (mm)

Electric discharge time (h) (it corresponds to number of sheets of non-treating base-plate treatment)

【図11】

[FIG. 11]



12: Laser

13: Oscillator

7: Distributor

6: Power amplification

5: Signal radionuclide generator

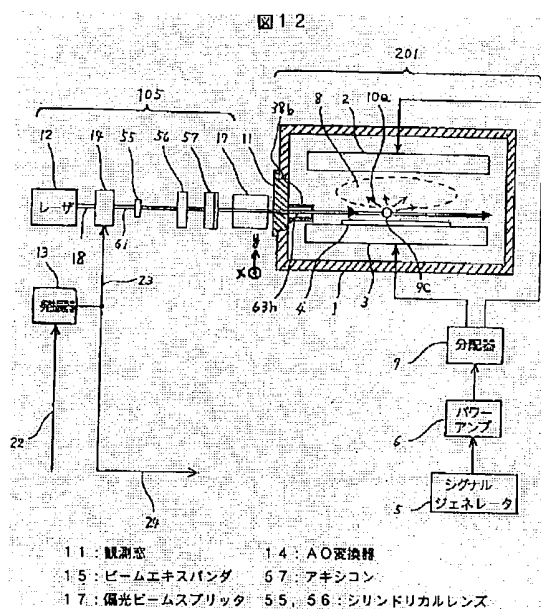
11: Observation port 14: AO converter

15: Beam expander 16: Axicon

17: Polarizing beam splitter

【図12】

[FIG. 12]



13: Oscillator

7: Distributor

6: Power amplification

5: Signal radionuclide generator

11: Observation port 14: AO converter

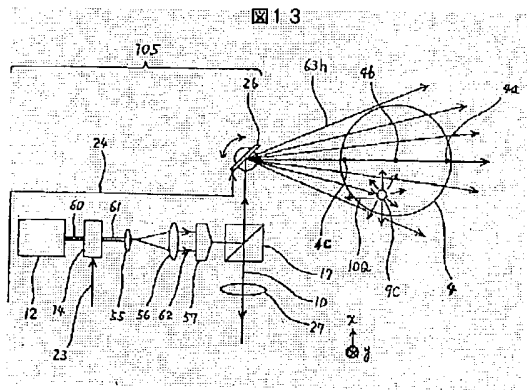
15: Beam expander 16: Axicon

17: Polarizing beam splitter

55-56: Cylindrical lens

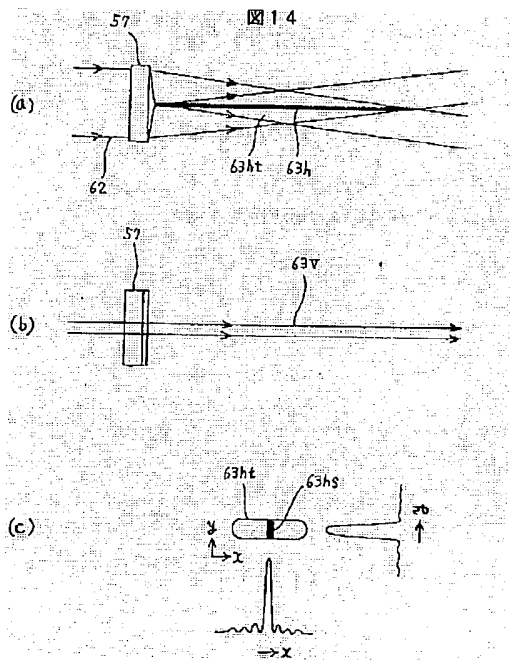
【図13】

[FIG. 13]



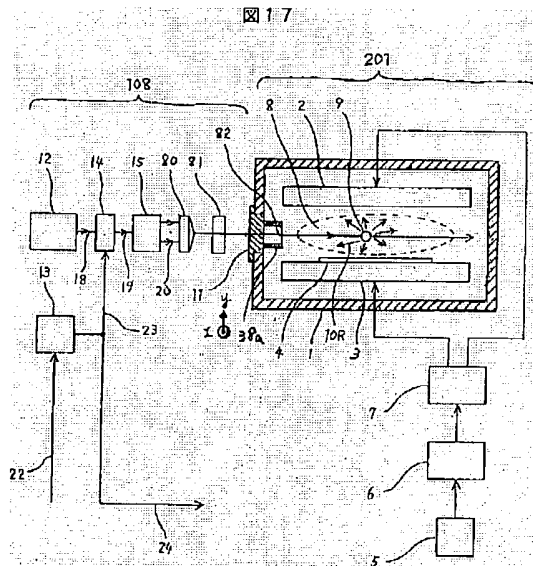
【FIG. 14】

[FIG. 14]



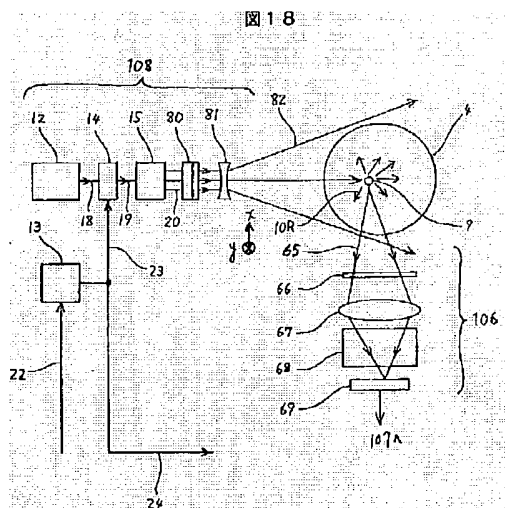
【図17】

[FIG. 17]



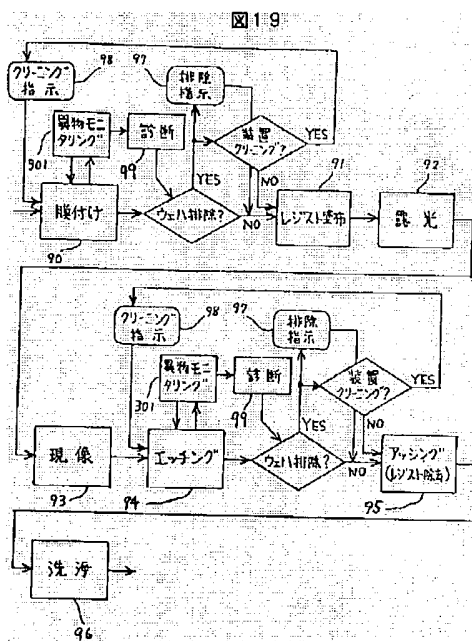
【図18】

[FIG. 18]



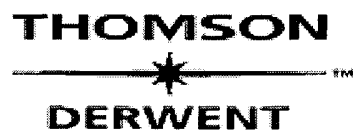
【図19】

[FIG. 19]



98: Cleaning indication 97: Rejection indication

JP11-251252-A



301: Foreign-material monitoring 99: Diagnosis Apparatus cleaning.

90: Film attachment Wafer rejection.

91: Resist application 92: Exposure

98: Cleaning indication 97: Rejection indication

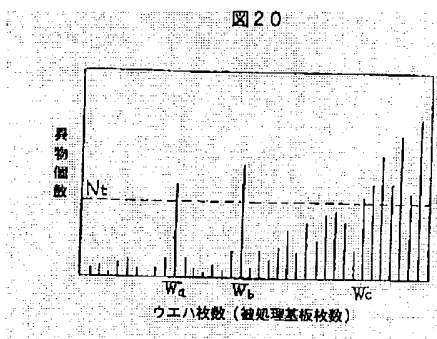
301: Foreign-material monitoring 99: Diagnosis Apparatus cleaning.

93: Image development 94: Etching Wafer elimination 95: Ashing (resist elimination)

96: Washing

【図20】

[FIG. 20]



Wafer number of sheets (non-treating base-plate number of sheets)

Foreign-material number of objects

For translations of the drawings below, refer to those of the above.

_____ [AMENDMENTS]

_____ 【手続

補正書】

【提出日】

[Filing date]

10/1/2003

95/107

(C) DERWENT

平成10年3月10日

March 10, Heisei 10

【手続補正1】

[AMENDMENT 1]

【補正対象書類名】 図面

[AMENDED SECTION] DRAWING

【補正対象項目名】 全図

[AMENDED ARTICLE] Whole figure

【補正方法】 変更

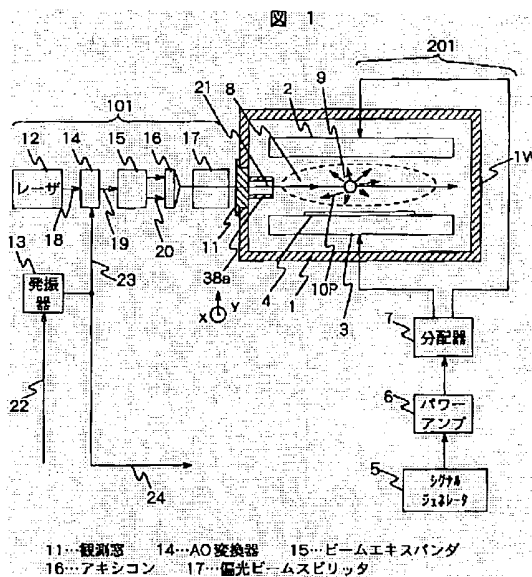
[METHOD OF AMENDMENT] REWRITE

【補正内容】

[CONTENTS OF AMENDMENT]

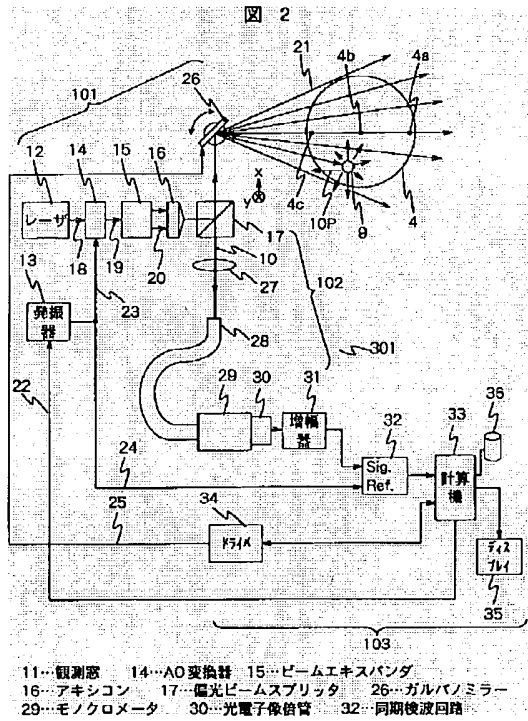
【図1】

[FIG. 1]



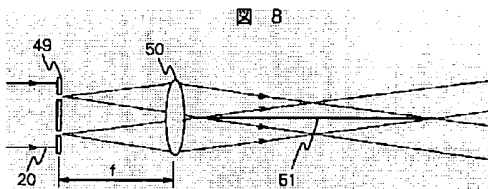
【図2】

[FIG. 2]



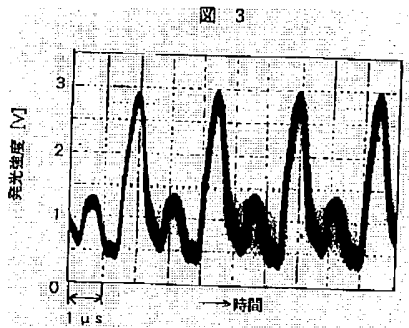
【図8】

[FIG. 8]



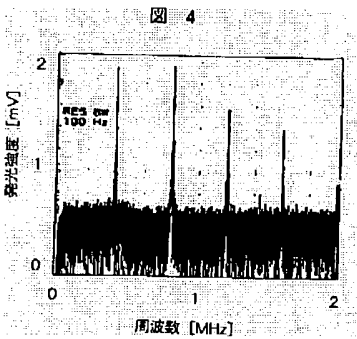
【図3】

[FIG. 3]



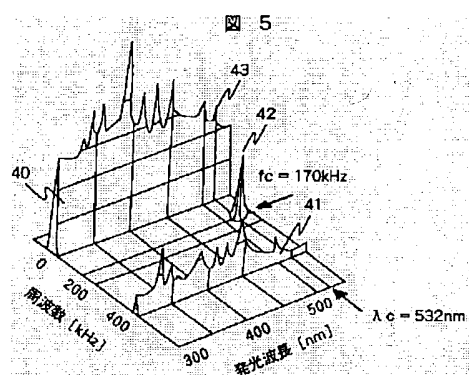
【図4】

[FIG. 4]



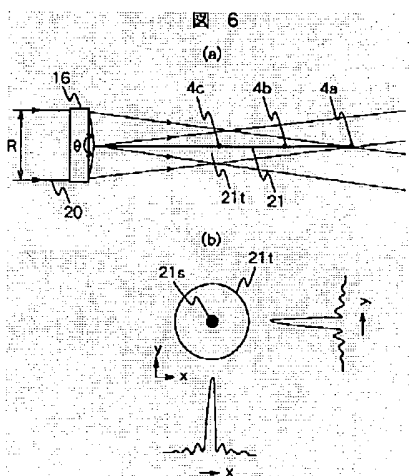
【図5】

[FIG. 5]



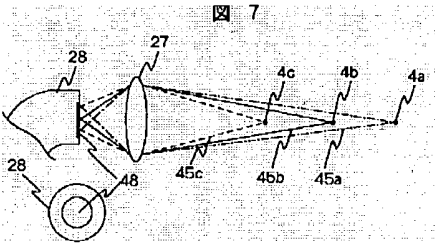
【図6】

[FIG. 6]



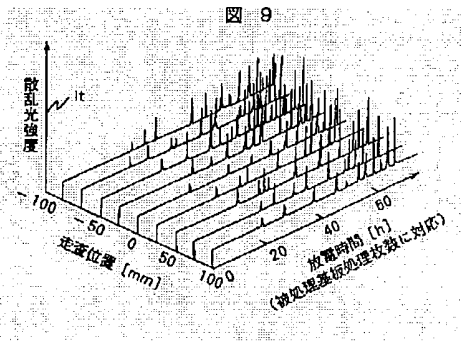
【図7】

[FIG. 7]



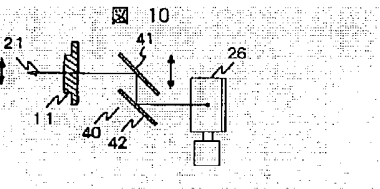
【図9】

[FIG. 9]



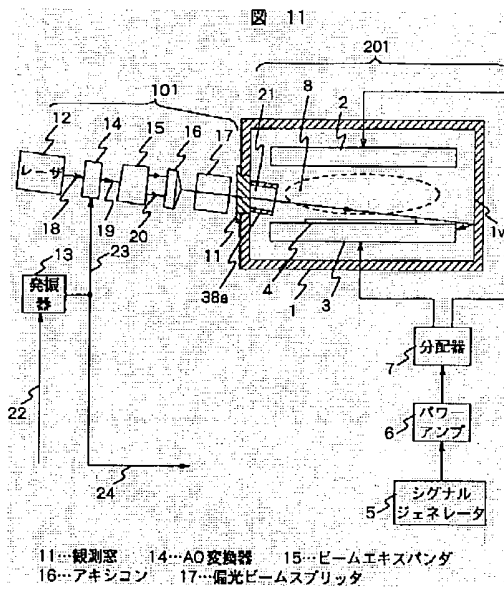
【図10】

[FIG. 10]



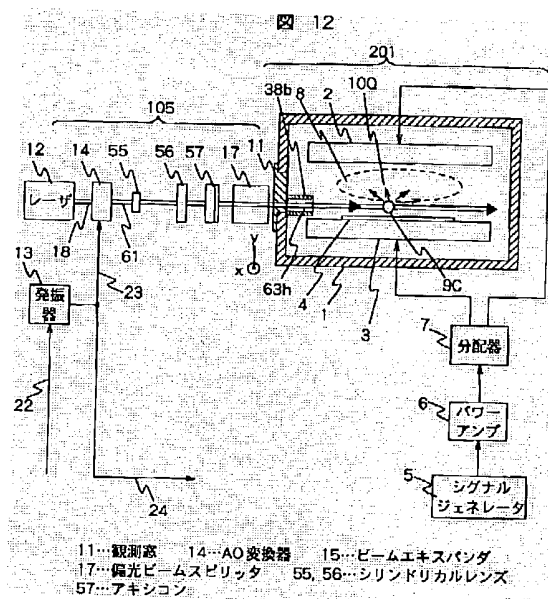
【図11】

[FIG. 11]



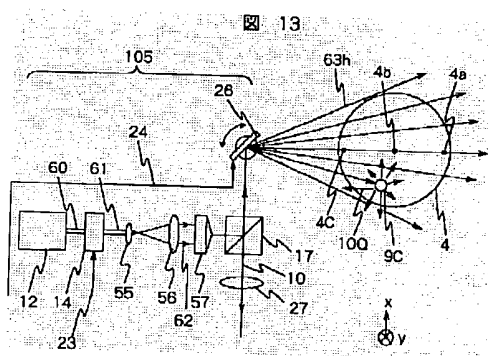
【図12】

[FIG. 12]



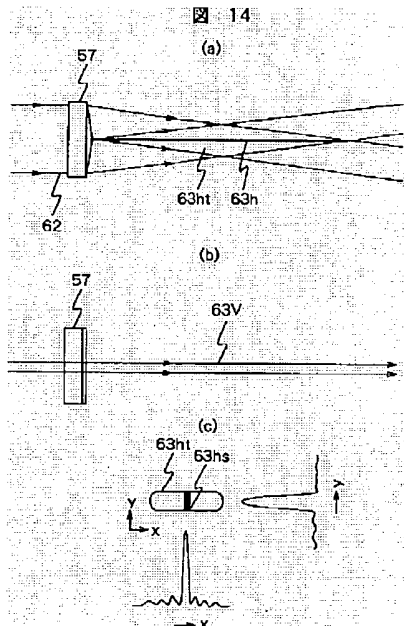
【図13】

[FIG. 13]



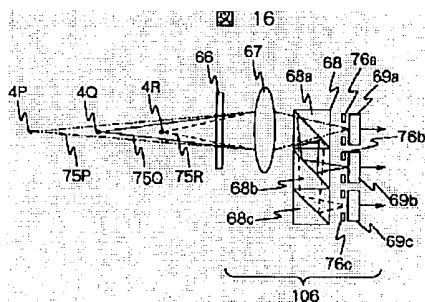
【図14】

[FIG. 14]



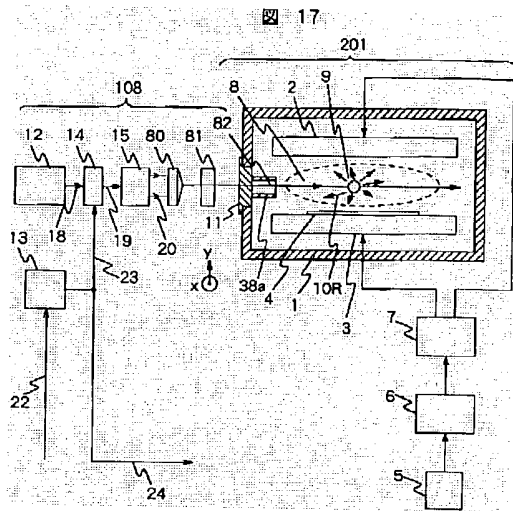
【図16】

[FIG. 16]



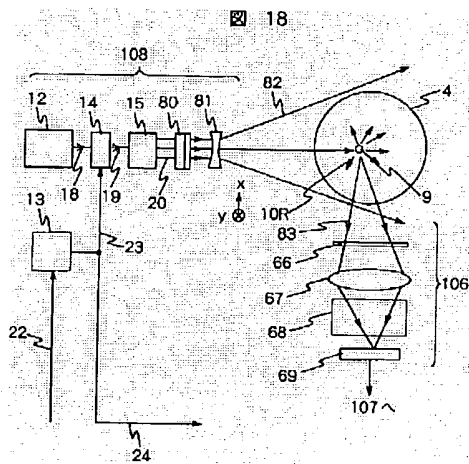
【図15】

[FIG. 15]



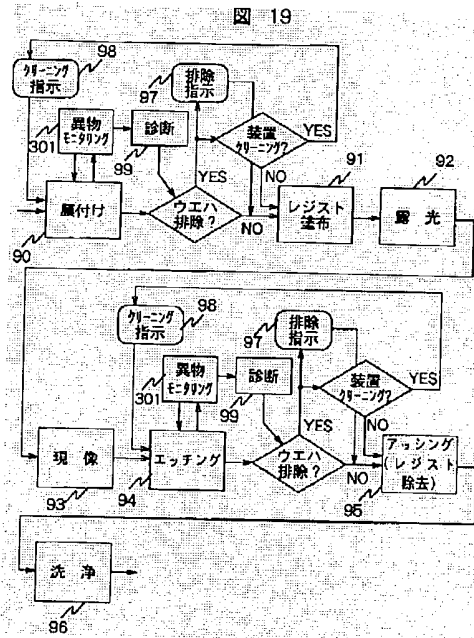
【FIG. 18】

[FIG. 18]



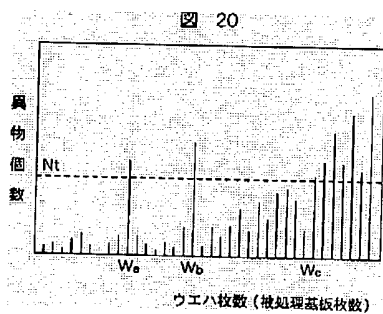
【FIG. 19】

[FIG. 19]



【図20】

[FIG. 20]





DERWENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Derwent shall not in any circumstances be liable or responsible for the completeness or accuracy of any Derwent translation and will not be liable for any direct, indirect, consequential or economic loss or loss of profit resulting directly or indirectly from the use of any translation by any customer.

Derwent Information Ltd. is part of The Thomson Corporation

Please visit our home page:

["WWW.DERWENT.CO.UK"](http://WWW.DERWENT.CO.UK) (English)

["WWW.DERWENT.CO.JP"](http://WWW.DERWENT.CO.JP) (Japanese)